The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gen. McClellan Relieved of His Command.

Gen. Burnside in Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Probable Escape of the Main Rebel Army.

Longstreet's Corps Recently at Culpepper Court-House.

The Forces Under Hill and Stuart the Rebel Rear Guard.

The Army Headquarters at Salem.

Jackson only Ten Miles Off with Seventy Thousand Men.

Bragg Said to be at Gordonsville with a Heavy Force.

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT WATERLOO.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SALEM, Va., Saturday, Nov. 8—12 o'clock, noon.

The order relieving Major-Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt, the command was immediately turned over to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen. BUCKINGHAM, in person.

His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words that the command had devolved on Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

There is no other news worthy of mention, excepting that the army is in motion.

GEN. McCLELLAN AT WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8—10:40 P. M.

Dispatches received here to-day from the Army of the Potomac show Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to be at Warrenton, and that he is following the rebels south, their force being on the west side of the Blue Ridge, while his is on the east. It is admitted by his friends that the enemy is beyond his reach till it suits them to turn and make a stand.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 7—4 P. M.

The Army Corps of Gen. REYNOLDS took possession of this place unopposed, yesterday. The place was occupied by Col. PAYNE with about four hundred men and two howitzers.

Gen. LONGSTREET'S Army Corps had occupied Culpepper Court-House for several days, but left the town last Saturday, and it was generally reported that he would encamp on the hills south of the town.

Gen. A. P. HILL'S command was here on Thursday, but retreated upon the advance of our troops.

Reliable citizens confirm the general belief of intelligent army officers, that Gen. LEE has succeeded in eluding Gen. McCLELLAN, and that a large portion of LEE'S army is at Gordonsville.

Gen. A. P. HILL'S forces and Gen. STUART'S cavalry formed the rear guard of Gen. LEE. The former was at Chester Gap on Wednesday, and Gen. PLEASANTON had pushed Gen. STUART to Flint Hill.

Our troops found two hundred and seventy wounded re bel soldiers in the hospital here.

Great distress prevails among the citizens hereabouts for the necessaries of life. All the stores are exhausted of supplies, and are closed up.

Cars are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The snow-storm continued until late this afternoon.

Lieut.-Col. BLUNT, of Gen. LONGSTREET'S Staff, was captured by Gen. BAYARD to-day. BLUNT is the Provost-Marshal-General of the rebel army, and was inspecting his pickets at the time he was captured.

Leading Secessionists here prophecy a great battle hereabouts in a few days. They represent that Stonewall JACKSON is only ten miles off with a force of seventy thousand men, and that Gen. BRAGG is at Gordonsville in great force. They also say that there is but little doubt that JACKSON is threatening to attack our forces at Waterloo.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LATER FROM SNICKERSVILLE.

SNICKERSVILLE, TWENTY MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 4, 1862.

The telegraph ere this has informed you of the National occupation of this famous Gap in the Blue Ridge. Our forces reached here by rapid marches from Harper's Ferry, Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, much to the surprise of the citizens and soldiers, who are picketing out on the Leesburgh turnpike for several miles. When within a mile of town, skirmishers were thrown out, who felt their way forward carefully until it was ascertained that the rebels had evacuated the Gap, which they had been holding with three howitzers and five hundred cavalry. On the east side of the Gap is the little village of Snickersville, numbering about one hundred inhabitants. We learned from citizens that the rebels were about occupying the pass in force, and, accordingly, hurried our forces up. No sooner had the top been reached than a long line of rebel infantry was seen advancing from the direction of Berryville. Our cannon were immediately planted, and opened upon them, causing a rapid skedaddling.

To-day, however, the joy at our bloodless occupation of the strong position is changed into sadness by a melancholy disaster which occurred yesterday afternoon. Col. SARGENT, of Gen. PORTER'S Staff, was ordered to make a reconnoissance on the other side, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy at Castleman's Ford, on the Shenandoah, some three miles distant. He started about 10 o'clock, taking with him a squadron of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Capt. MYRON C. PRATT; two battalions of the Fourteenth Regulars, and a battalion of the Sixth and also Seventh Regulars. The party moved cautiously down the steep and circuitous turnpike, which is skirted with woods, and passes through several clearings. When the valley was reached, skirmishers were deployed out, and the force proper struck off in the woods to the right of the road; the rebel pickets, which had been encountered, were in the meantime sternly driven back, though disputing every inch of ground, and firing with much accuracy and precision. When the force had proceeded about 1¾ miles, two battalions of cavalry were discovered. Col. SARGENT immediately charged with his fifty skirmishers, hoping to overtake them before they should reach the river. The infantry also hurried forward in the woods. Between this piece of timber and the Shenandoah is a wide open space of several acres. No sooner had our cavalry advanced upon this, than a murderous fire was opened upon them from ten masked guns on the opposite side of the river. The storm of shell was terrible, yet the orders were to go to the river and our men never once flinched.

Capt. PRATT was shot through the heart when full thirty yards in advance of his men. Eleven others also fell wounded, and four horses were killed. Steadily they pressed forward, however, until the river bank was reached, where they stood for some five minutes. At the end of this time an officer of Gen. PORTER'S Staff shouted out to the infantry in the woods to advance. The Fourteenth Regulars did so in face of the terrible fire. As they were moving forward, Col. INGERSOLL suspended his white handkerchief on the top of his sword, and waving into the stream, cried out in a loud voice, "Don't fire upon our wounded and those who are carrying them off."

The cry was not heard, however, but, on the contrary, the firing became more furious than ever on the infantry, who had now come in sight. Rebel sharpshooters were posted behind the houses on the other side of the river, firing from windows, haystacks, and any position which afforded concealment. But a few moments elapsed after the infantry reached the river before the retreat was ordered, but that was sufficient time to allow of the enemy making sad havoc among them. Braver conduct was never exhibited than that shown by the Cavalry and Fourteenth Regular Infantry, who alone advanced into the opening. They were, it is true, thrown into a temporary confusion, but the wonder is how they should have stood for a moment under such a galling fire. The return to the Gap was made in safety under cover of the woods. I will not attempt to fix the responsibility for this unnecessary and uncalled-for butchery. A Court-Martial must decide that point. The forces were sent out on a reconnoissance merely, and should not have been exposed to the enemy's fire. Then, again, the absence of artillery on our part was a fearful mistake. Instead of ordering forward the infantry from the cover of the wood, the cavalry should have been recalled, and the whole force returned.

The following is a complete list of the casualties:

Capt. Miriam C. Pratt, 1st Squadron 1st Mass. Cav.
Second-Lieut. Perry, Co. A, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—wounded.
Edson Stevens, Co. A, 1st Batt. U. S. Inf.—wounded, hand.
Grenville C. Casewell, Co. A, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—both legs, seriously.
Harrison J. Moore, Co. A, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—left shoulder.
John Hojjins, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—hand.
Edward Barnes, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—leg, badly.
Alfred S. Jones, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—hand.
John Powers, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—right leg.
Edwin White, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—left dead on field.
First Sergt. Martin F. Kelly, Co. G, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—face.
Allen Hadley, Co. G, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—leg, badly.
John O. Brien, Co. H, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—foot.
James Enwright, Co. B, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Charles Moses, Co. B, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
John Seip, Co. B, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Robert Freney, Co. C, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Sherman Twitchell, Co. C, 2d Batt. 15th U. S. Inf.
David Andrews, Co. D, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Michael Egan, Co. D, 2d Batt, 14th U. S. Inf.
Oscar Shank, Co. D, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Warner Brown, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Color-Bearer Burgess Ingersoll, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—very severely.
Frederick Grasper, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
John Helth—died of wound.
Daniel Decker, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Martin Kilbourn, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Michael Philips, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Donald McKay, 6th Inf. Regs.—arm amputated.
Corp. Harris, 1st Mass. Cav.
——, Robinson, 1st Mass. Cav.
One other man, left dead on field, name unknown.

The men are being kindly provided for at the village church, which has been turned into a hospital. Drs. RAMSAY, HOWARD and JAQUETT are attending to their wounds.

I ascended the mountain this morning and could see the enemy on the other side of the river very plainly with the naked eye. A long line of infantry were advancing from the direction of Berryville, while another force were proceeding through the fields in an opposite direction. Thirteen guns can be seen glistening in the sunlight and pointing up the mountain, the elevation, however, is too great to allow of their doing any mischief, even were the distance not so great. There are two staunch Union men in town—DAVIS KING and E. P. DAVIS. Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Ashby's Gap, and I must hasten forward to learn of its portent. J.

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

FORTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, AND FIVE BEYOND MARKHAM, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Grand Army moves with lightning speed. Such rapid marching as we have performed during the past four days is truly wonderful, and indicates a zeal and vigor on the part of our generals hitherto unknown.

My last letter to you left Gen. PLEASANTON at Uniontown, Sunday noon, driving STUART'S Cavalry before him. Soon after they received reinforcements, but to no purpose. Our cavalry and artillery continued pushing them back, until they reached their infantry force at Upperville, a little village, situated on the direct turnpike from Winchester to Alexandria. Yet there was no rest for the wicked. National guns continued their shower of shot and shell, and cavalry and infantry alike skedaddled. The former took the road leading in a southwesterly direction to Piedmont, a small station situated on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Our cavalry still pursued them, shelling them from every new position they occupied. They continued their flight toward Markham, another small station, five miles in the direction of the Gap. A spirited engagement took place here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of sixteen rebels and the wounding of several of our own men. In about the centre of the village, where the road turns, is a hill with a gradual ascent. Behind this the rebels planted two of their guns, intending to open on our men as they came up. Pickets were thrown out in order to make known our approach. The Lieutenant who was stationing them presented a conspicuous mark, and four balls, shot from the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, tumbled him dead from the saddle. He lies buried by the wayside.

No sooner had the position of the rebel guns become known, than it was determined to storm them. Lieuts. ASH and HASTINGS, of the Fifth Regulars, with half a squadron of men, dashed forward on the hazardous undertaking. Steadily they galloped onward through the fields, turning neither to the right or left, and had nearly reached the coveted prize, when suddenly a high stone fence presented an insurmountable barrier to their further advance. The bold movement, however, alarmed the rebels, and the guns were moved on to another position. Here we were more successful, and a second charge of our men resulted in the capture of Confederate cannon. The small force were not properly supported, however, and the enemy succeeded in recapturing them. Once more the identical guns were taken by a charge, but once more lost on account of the smallness of the charging force. The following men were wounded in these encounters, all belonging to the Fifth Regular Cavalry:

Michael Clary, Co. D—leg, by solid shot; since amputated.
John Jennings, Co. D—forearm, by ball, flesh wound.
Martin Sharp, Co. E—leg, slight.
Thomas Lindell, Co. H—brain, dangerous.
—— Graham, Co. H—scalp, slight.
James M. Guion, Co. J—chest, not dangerous.

In the skirmishes of the day previous, the following men of this regiment were also wounded:

Conrad Rasnor—a toe, by rebel pistol-shot.
Michael Carey, by ball from revolver, not dangerous.
Thos. Cauldfield—lung, dangerous.

The solid shot which took off CLARY'S leg passed clean through the body of his horse. Chief Bugler KLINE knocked the revolver from the hands of a rebel, after he had discharged it at him five times. SHARP'S Lieutenant afterward killed the Confederate who inflicted a wound on him. Some fourteen prisoners were taken. We had about a dozen horses killed.

Following our last charge, the enemy continued their flight in the direction of the Gap. Our forces tarried for a short time, selecting what was formerly a tavern-stand for a hospital, where the wounded are now being kindly provided for. Markham is a place of some eight or ten houses. I found here the most intelligent man I have yet met in the Old Dominion, a Mr. MARSHALL, owner of a splendid plantation, well stocked with slaves. Though strongly Southern in his sentiments, he yet extended to us the hospitalities of his mansion, and exhibited those characteristics which mark the Christian gentleman. He conversed freely concerning the war, its causes and probable results. He had perused the speeches of SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN at the Cooper Institute, and was disappointed at finding two such Southern sympathizers advocating a prosecution of this war. It would terminate, he was confident, in nothing save a further alienation between the two sections.

Pursuing the enemy, we overtook them not far from the village, and again opened with our batteries. By this time they had received reinforcements, and we were compelled to fall back for a time. This morning, however, the chase was renewed, the enemy retiring before us, though contesting every inch of ground as they retired. When about four miles and a half from the village they pushed forward, barricaded the road with wagons, timber, &c., and planted guns on hills to the right and left. As our men came up they opened upon them, when detachments of the Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana deployed out on both sides of the road for a charge, which was made in splendid style. The Eighth Illinois acted most gallantly, charging right up to the cannon's mouth, routing the enemy and capturing several prisoners. Among the number was one Captain, who was injured by his horse falling upon him, which had been shot through the shoulder. It was a noble steed, and the owner appeared to regret its death more than his own capture. He was conveyed to an adjoining farm-house, used as a hospital, and seemed very thankful as well as surprised at the kind attentions which he received from our men. A corporal in Company B, Eighth Illinois and a private in Company E, were killed. There were also several wounded, whose names will be forwarded you to-morrow. They bore up under their wounds most heroically. One injured very severely in one leg came in laughing, and exclaiming, "I can walk one leg yet." Another, on being asked if he was severely hurt, replied, "Yes; but I don't care anything about that, as long as we have whipped the rebels." Side by side lay a National and a Confederate horseman, who had shot one another dead. After the engagement, pickets were thrown out, and Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL are to-night waiting the arrival of PIATT'S Brigade of Infantry. The contest will be renewed on the morrow. It is the general impression that this force of cavalry, to-day increased to three brigades, is covering the retreat of the rebel forces. No one appears to, and probably no one does know, save the commanding Generals, if it be true that the Confederate forces are retiring. Gen. McCLELLAN undoubtedly intends to pursue and attack them before they have time to fall back and occupy some chosen position. The rapid hurrying forward of the infantry can mean nothing else, unless it be that the bulk of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley, and a flank movement is determined upon. Should this be the case, it has already been accomplished, for we have got in the rear of Winchester, Berryville and Bunker Hill, and Ashby's and Snicker's Gap are occupied, thereby preventing their crossing the mountain and getting between us and our base of supplies. The ease with which they gave up these important Gaps inclines me to the former belief, viz: that they have retreated. If this be so, the forces which they left in the Shenandoah to deceive us by threatening Harper's Ferry, will certainly find it difficult to escape. All goes well whichever hypothesis is true. Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to-night are at Rectortown, about ten miles from Upperville. About all of our force, save those left to hold the Gap, are on this side of the latter named place, encamped for the night in the vicinity of Markham, Piedmont, Rectortown and adjoining places. The men are in the best of spirits, and think they can see their way clearly to Richmond this time.

The County through which we are passing is very thinly settled, dwellings appearing but occasionally on the road. A few elegant residences are seen, which are built according to Southern custom. J.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 7.

As the *Star* goes to press, to-day, the impression is general among military men here, that the army of the Potomac is, to-day, notwithstanding the current snow storm, marching over into the valley of Virginia through Front Royal Gap. If so, Gen. McCLELLAN will soon be between the portions of LEE'S army that have passed down toward Gordonsville, and that portion remaining in the vicinity of Winchester and Perryville, if there be more left there than may merely be sufficient to keep up the appearance of being in force in that quarter, until the retreat of the main body may be fairly accomplished. Gen. McCLELLAN'S progress down the east side of the Blue Ridge has evidently been much more prompt than LEE anticipated, as he has caught the latter's rear-guard in half a dozen different engagements, in which all of it has been worsted, with what particular loss is not yet known on this side.

Feeling sure that our troops can operate far more promptly and much more effectively in such weather as that of to-day, than the rebels can, we rejoice to see upon us this, for our latitude, quite unusual fall of snow early in November.

FROM MANASSAS.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

According to reports from the front of this command, the rebels were yesterday sending so heavy reinforcements by rail to Warrenton Junction, that Gen. PATTERSON probably last night withdrew the force under him from Cedar Run Bridge to the vicinity of Bristow Station, where he will be within easy supporting distance of the balance of Gen. SICKLES' command. As I have no idea whatever that the rebels contemplate making anything of a stand east of the Rappahannock River, my belief is that the increase of troops at Warrenton Junction is caused simply by halting there for a few hours the rebel force on the day before yesterday at Warrenton, who are probably now falling back (*vid* Warrenton Junction) by rail.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 8.

The rebels have retreated to their fortified base of supplies at Richmond, and the campaign in Virginia is virtually ended; at least, it is stripped of its grandeur. Small bodies of light troops carry on the war—heavy columns, always unwieldly, become unnecessary. An advance may be made to Staunton, and thence south or southeast, a vast amount of territory may be occupied, and, perhaps, in view of proposed movements of our Western armies, such a procedure would be productive of excellent results, politically and in a military point of view. The attention of the enemy at Richmond may be held by our troops on the West and North, whilst a position is now offered our Commanding General, which, if properly guarded, would make our lines impenetrable even by STUART'S Cavalry. Winter is upon us, and soon the red clay roads of Eastern Virginia will become little else but long lines of soft but tenacious mire, the like of which is not known in any other State in the Union. The reader may form some idea of this barrier to a military advance when we say that we have seen an army wagon literally drawn to pieces on one of these roads, before this horrid mire would loose its hold, and where it does give way it emits a smack of satisfaction that causes the teamster to pronounce a whole vocabulary of oaths. So, we cannot lay siege to Richmond from the North before next Spring. We shall have to operate against the rebels from other points, or, rather, from *one point powerfully*. Our troops along the coast, at New-Orleans, in the West, and elsewhere, may be very profitably employed, but they cannot conquer peace unless their advance inland is very rapid and successful. Fears are expressed that another Peninsular campaign will be undertaken. We can safely promise that the "old idea" will be applied and carried out, but another road will be taken—a route in which we can operate all Winter, with wooden gunboats and iron-clads to assist. In this advance the Commander-in-Chief will not be taken from his proper position, and asked to plan battles and direct the movements of troops upon diminutive battle-fields, but will remain at his base to direct all the movements of all his armies, corps and divisions. Much as we hope that this grand plan of future operations may succeed beyond all expectation, we must be allowed once more to direct attention to Suffolk, the James and Appomattox Rivers, Petersburgh and Richmond, the first held by Gen. PECK, and the two rivers under our gunboats—the latter within our grasp forty-eight hours after the columns and men-of-war are ordered to move. Major-Gen. PECK has a large and effective force at Suffolk, and in its vicinity, and has been reinforced by Gen. CORCORAN'S fighting brigade of Irishmen. In a few days we may expect to hear from Gen. FOSTER'S North Carolina expedition, and we hope it will be said that the pickets of Gen. PECK have seen and recognized those of Gen. FOSTER'S army. These reinforcements will no doubt be followed by others, and we sincerely trust that the south bank of the James River may be neglected no longer, even though the Government and our Generals be busy with arranging the details of important movements elsewhere. The skies are getting brighter after the storm in the North has passed over, and we begin to hope for an honorable peace once more.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

Her Chief Officer Murdered by the Second in Command—Jealousy the Cause of the Crime—The Sumter Guarded by an English Lieutenant and Marines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GIBRALTAR, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

A horrible murder occurred on the evening of the 15th, on board the rebel steamer *Sumter*, which vessel has been at anchor here for over twelve months. The crew of the *Sumter* were paid off many months ago, and she has since been in charge of two officers and a sufficient number of hands to keep her clean. On the evening of the 15th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, HESTER, the second officer, deliberately shot the fellow ANDREWS, who was in command, while the latter was lying in his berth asleep. ANDREWS expired almost immediately. The criminal afterward summoned the crew, and told them to go on board the English guard-ship and call for medical assistance. On the arrival of a boat's crew from that vessel, the second officer declared that he shot the Captain, and if the Doctor did not think that he was dead, he would give him another dose. HESTER and his crew were afterward taken on board her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Malacca* and confined.

A coroner's inquest of English authorities took place on the 16th and 17th, and they have declared it "a willful murder." It appeared that HESTER kept a woman, who created jealousy. The Captain had accused the prisoner, the day previous, of taking articles out of the vessel, and selling them ashore and giving them away to this woman. HESTER replied, during the evening, with three shots through ANDREWS' body.

An English lieutenant and a guard of marines are now kept on board the *Sumter*, but she still flies the rebel rag. It is said that the murderer will be hung.

Thus ends the drama of the rebel privateer.

The United States transport *Release*, Assistant-Volunteer Lieut. UPTON, is at Algeciras. Nothing has been heard here from the *Tuscarora* and *Kearsage*, since their leaving Spain in chase of the *Alabama*, (*alias* No. 290,) which vessel is not commanded by BULLOCK, but by SEMMES.

The United States frigate *Constellation* is expected daily.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Operations in the Southwest—The Rebels Driven Back into Arkansas at all Points.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 8.

We hear nothing of special interest from Gen. SCHOFIELD'S army.

The rebels do not appear to have attempted to regain their lost advantages, or to repossess themselves of any part of Missouri territory.

The rebels have been pursued into the Boston Mountains, and will certainly be compelled to retreat beyond Arkansas River.

The rebel column that was to take Pilot Knob and Girardeau from the southeast, by way of Pocahontas, have not achieved such a result. On the contrary, they have been driven from Pocahontas, and portions of General STEELE'S forces are so disposed at Pittman's Ferry and other points that it will be impossible for the enemy to obtain a foothold in that quarter.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Reported Success of Gen. Foster's Expediton.

Unconditional Surrender of Three Thousand Rebels at Plymouth.

The *Inquirer*, of Philadelphia, has a letter dated Fortress Monroe, 6th inst., which states as follows:

"The gunboat *Delaware*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here last night from Newbern, N. C. Gen. FOSTER had left Newbern with 13,000 men, and had gone to Plymouth, and with about 1,000 men, surrounded some 3,000 rebels, about one-half of whom were cavalry. The 'rebs' wished to make terms, but Gen. FOSTER was obdurate, and demanded an unconditional surrender, and they, finding they could not do better, yielded with a good grace."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Dispatches from Fortress Monroe to the Navy Department, to the 6th inst., make no mention of the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* report.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Details of the Victory at Maysville.

A TRIUMPH AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

We published more than a week since a brief account, by telegraph, of Gen. BLUNT'S victory over the rebels at Maysville, Ark., on the 22d ult. We find the first details that have been received in a letter to the Leavenworth *Conservative*, as follows:

"Maysville is almost directly west, (a little to the north,) and some twenty-three miles distant from Bentonville, immediately on the boundary line between Arkansas and the Indian Nation. It is seven or eight miles south of the northwest corner of Arkansas. From there, some four miles in a southwesterly direction, over an open, beautiful prairie, the enemy were found at the edge of the woods, the site of an old United States military garrison long since abandoned.

Gen. BLUNT had with him no other force but three companies of the Kansas Second that had happened to be in the lead, and his body guard of some 25 or 30 men. Soon the other companies of the Second arrived upon the ground; the whole regiment numbering not to exceed 600 men all told. They were dismounted to act as infantry, Gen. BLUNT directing the movements in person, and encouraged the men, promptly and efficiently seconded by Col. BAZETT and all his officers. The regiment had with it two little mountain howitzers, and the men were armed with Harper's Ferry rifles without bayonets. Emboldened by the very small number of our people present, the enemy brought out his artillery clear of the woods, and commenced blazing away at them industriously, but a very few hundred yards intervening between the two lines and no obstacle in the way. Of course the compliment was returned promptly and with a will from the two little howitzers, and thus the matter went on for some time. Finally, impatient of longer delay, the worn was given for the gallant Second to advance (od foot, of course,) which it did with a rush, firing as it went straight up to the muzzles of the enemy's guns, driving his cannoneers from them, seizing the four brass pieces and bringing them in triumph from the ground. Close at hand lay the forces of the enemy, probably not less than 7,000 strong, concealed mostly by the woods. The head of our own anxiously looked-for column, the Eleventh Kansas, Sixth Kansas, RABB'S and the Kansas Batteries, were still back three miles or more toward Maysville; while the rear of the column—WEIR'S Regiment and others—were still further back, perhaps eight or ten miles off. New orders were sent for the advance to come up rapidly, which it did accordingly—had been doing, in fact, all the time since the dawn of day. The Sixth, headed by its gallant Colonel, JUDSON, came galloping over the four miles of prairie between Maysville and the point where the fight was going on; the horses of RABB'S Battery under trot, and the men of the splendid new Eleventh Regiment at double-quick, under the lead of EWING, MOONLIGHT and PLUMB, until they were nearly exhausted, and made the distance in admirable time—MOONLIGHT himself, by the way, on foot at the head of the men.

Arrived upon the ground, RABB'S Battery was placed in position with the customary promptiude of its youthful commander, and at once the six mouths of the fierce, spiteful pieces were heard barking away at the foe, who had retired into the woods, giving forth music that was truly inspiring.

The Eleventh and the Sixth were formed into line of battle on the right of the position occupied by the Second, and close up to the woods. Soon, also, the First and Second Indiana Regiments, Cols. WATTLES and PHILLIPS, arrived upon the ground, and were placed upon the left, with orders from Gen. BLUNT to sweep the woods in a wide circle in that direction, and find the enemy—the Sixth and Eleventh advancing simultaneously on the right. All went ahead, and some skirmishing ensued at different points, but no considerable force of the enemy was overtaken. Again they had fled.

What the casualties of yesterday's affair have been is not yet known. Four of the Kansas Second, slain in the attack upon the battery captured by it, were buried a few hours later in the open prairie, under three or four small quaking asp trees, a short distance north of the battle-ground. Several others were more or less severely wounded—some of them, perhaps, to die—and others to recover.

The battery captured yesterday consists of three 6-pounders and one 12-pounder field howitzer, all brass, and supplied with some thirty or forty rounds of ammunition. One of the cassions was knocked to pieces by the shells from our howitzers, and another hauled away. A number of horses were killed—all the others attached to the guns being captured with them.

An Expedition Down the Mississippi from Helena—Rebel Cavalry, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 7.

An expedition from Helena down the river forty miles, has returned. They saw nothing of the rebel forces.

Last Friday, a detachment of the Forty-sixth Indiana, on picket duty, was attacked by rebel cavalry. The latter were repulsed, with severe loss, the number not stated. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

HINDMAN'S outlaws have committed sundry depredations upon Union citizens in the vicinity of Helena. The Nationals have retaliated on rebel sympathisers, and a number of fine farms have been destroyed.

Information from Memphis states that on the 4th there was a large rebel force between Collierville and Memphis, burning cotton and committing depredations.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 7.

This has been a quiet day for business. Holders of butter received per *Sonora* demand 28 cents.

The remains of Col. MATHEWSON were received per *Sonora*, and lay in state this evening at PLATT'S hall. Preparations are made for an imposing demonstration to-morrow. The Committee of Exercises are making efforts to procure contributions sufficient to place the family of the deceased Colonel independent of pecuniary circumstances.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

The American War Under Discussion.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFINES HIS POLICY

The British Government Against Intervention.

Great Speech of Mr. Cobden at Manchester on the Law of Blockades.

Abdication of the King of Greece

THE BAVARIAN FAMILY DETHRONED.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 26th of October, arrived off this port on Friday morning, but owing to the storm only reached her dock in Jersey City yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *vid* HALIFAX, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The *Hammonia* did not leave Southampton for New-York until the 23d—having been delayed a day in reaching Southampton from Hamburgh by the storm.

The gales had at length subsided. The shipping disasters are most numerous, and the aggregate losses enormous.

The steamer *Gladiator* with 1,500 bales of cotton had arrived at Liverpool from Nassau.

The ship *Black Eagle*, from New-York for Glasgow, was abandoned off Liverpool. The first and second officers were drowned.

The ship *James Foster, Jr.*, has been damaged at Liverpool by a collision.

The ship *Daisy*, from Aberdeen for New-York, put into Queenstown, leaky, on the 24th inst.

Arrived from New-York, Oct. 25, *John and Elizabeth*, at Queenstown; *Marianne*, at Liverpool.

Prince NAPOLEON and Princess CLOTILDE arrived at Southampton Oct. 25, *en route* for London.

King OTHO, of Greece, has abdicated the throne in favor of his brother.

A Provisional Government has been established, of which MAVROCORDATS is the President.

The deposition of the Baravian line has been proclaimed.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London the subject of the American war in its relations to Slavery was debated upon, and hopes were expressed that it would at least lead to the mitigation of that evil. Sir CULLING EARDLEY recommended the South to compete with President LINCOLN'S Emancipation scheme—to take the wind out of his sails, and to do as a gradual measure of peace what he has proposed as a measure of war.

It is said that on a certain day there are to be collections made in all the Churches in England for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

Mr. CORDEN had addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at length on the question of international maritime law. He warmly advocated the policy of abolishing commercial blockades, and exempting private property from capture by armed ships.

MESSRS. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., the Submarine Telegraph Contractors, had written a letter to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of which the following is an extract:

"In reply to your inquiries, we beg to state that we are perfectly confident that a good and durable submarine cable can be laid direct from Ireland to Newfoundland, and are willing to undertake the contract, upon the following conditions:

First—That we shall be paid each week our actual disbursements for labor and material.

Second—That when the cable is laid and in working order, we shall receive for our time, service and profit, 20 per cent. on the actual cost of the line, in shares of the Company, deliverable to us in twelve equal monthly installments, at the end of each successive month whereat the cable shall be found in working order.

We are so confident that this enterprise can be successfully carried out, that we will make a cash subscription for a sum of £25,000 sterling, in the ordinary capital of the Company, and pay the call on the same when made by the Company."

The violent gale which had visited England, had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections.

The *Monitеur* announces the appointment of a number of new First Secretaries at the principal European Embassies.

La France says:

"It appears certain that M. DE SARTIGES, the new Ambassador at the Italian Court, will request the Italian Government to give its adhesion to the plans of reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy, which M. LATOUR D'AUVERGNE has been instructed to support in Rome. This plan, in conformity with the published letter of the Emperor, consists of the guarantee of the Pontifical territory by the European Powers."

The Emperor will publicly open the new boulevard *Prince Eugène*, on the 15th November.

Mr. DILLON, the editor of the French journal, the *Sport*, had been killed, in a duel with swords, by the DUKE DE GRAMMONT CADEROUSSE. Mr. DILLON sent the challenge, on account of a quarrel upon some sporting matters.

The deputation appointed to convey the gift of the Romans to the Queen of Portugal, has delivered the following address to King Victor Emanuel:

"SIRE,—Your fellow-citizens will view, in the honor which your Majesty confers, by receiving as a new proof that force still keeps you afar from Rome; but we know that your heart is with us. Rome suffers indignantly, but confides in your Majesty's word. In every event you will find in her people an energetic desire that justice may be done in Italy."

The King thanked the Roman deputation in his daughter's name.

A telegram from Spezzia states that GARIBALDI'S journey caused a pain in the knee. The General suffers, but not extremely.

The King of Prussia receives deputations, and complains to them of the comments of the seditious press, of the invasion of democracy, and of the ingratitude which his intentions encounter. He closes his eyes to the fact of a Constitutional question being at issue.

The opening of the Swedish Chambers took place on the 23d ultimo. The King, in the course of his speech, said:

"A reform of the representation is necessary and the present time is favorable for that purpose. Bills will be laid before you for the organization of general church assemblies, and for changes in the criminal and maritime laws. The important development given to the military system in foreign countries requires from us great sacrifices."

The speech concluded with an expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the formation of volunteer rifle corps.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Actual Attitude of the British Government.

LORD LYONS' INSTRUCTIONS.

From the Army and Navy Gazette, (Mr. Wm. H. Russell.)

The Cabinet Council summoned for Thursday

did not sit. To-day Lord LYONS returns by the *Scotia* to his post at Washington. It may be inferred that the Government is not inclined to depart from the policy it has hitherto pursued in reference to the contest between the "so-called" Confederate States of North America and the United States of North America—not from the fact that the Council did not meet, but from the expressions of Ministers individually, and from the speeches of Sir C. LEWIS and Mr. GLADSTONE, and from the written elucidations of his meaning which have been published by the latter. *But Lord Lyons may nevertheless be able to represent to the American Government the views of the British Ministry as to certain contingencies, and to indicate changes of policy which may be forced on them by the advent of certain events.* It is impossible not to sympathize with a gallant people fighting under every disadvantage against enormous odds, and displaying the highest civic virtues and the most brilliant military qualities for a cause which, whatever we may think of it, has its principles established and its foundation laid in the very root of the United States Government.

But sympathy is a poor ally in a battle-field. All the moral support in the world is not worth a ball cartridge in a fight. And that is just what the Southern people feel, and what their friends here are busy in demonstrating to the world. It is scarcely creditable to the sense and patriotism of Englishmen to proclaim that they are convinced of the justice of a revolution which has established a government, raised an army, and defended its existence with success, and to stop short of the legitimate consequences of such a conviction; particularly when to it is united a large sympathy for the spirit, and courage, and conduct which the revolted nation has displayed in its cruel and most trying struggle. *There is not, however, a man of intelligence who can doubt that recognition, to be of value to the South, must be accompanied by intervention or mediation, and that with either—or even without them—recognition means war.* There are some authorities who declare that the States which now represent the United States, would bark a good deal, and bite not at all, if England and France recognized the South; and it is assumed that Great Britain is keeping her impatient ally back from a premature official announcement that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has made a nation. It may be remarked, in the first place, *that there is nothing known to the public to justify the assumption that France is so very eager to act, and, so far as official statements go, there is only the fact before the world that France had made no proposition of the nature imputed to her up to a very short time previous to the prorogation of Parliament.* In the second place, the very active and talented Minister who represents France at Washington seems, by the course he is taking, to view with disfavor the establishment of Southern independence, because he is zealous and earnest, as far as one in his official station can be, for the success of the Democratic Party in the North; and it is in their success the sole chance of a reconstruction of the Union as it was—small in dimensions as it may be—can be detected to exist. None of the recognitionists have pretended to think, or ventured to urge, that Great Britain should act alone in welcoming the Southern Confederacy into the sisterhood of nations; and it will be time to consider the principles on which the refusal of the Government to cooperate with France in recognizing the South is based when it is ascertained without doubt that the Emperor has asked the Ministry to take that course, or has gone so far as to suggest it as very desirable. But an active intervention might be forced upon us. Great Britain may receive some insult at the hands of a naval officer like Capt. WILKES, for which Mr. SEWARD may in the present temper of the Americans of the Northern States, inshed to fury by want of military success, and by the falsehoods and incessant slanders directed against this country by a portion of their press, be unable to atone. Recognition and intervention may then come upon us by compulsion, and assuredly if so, they will come with a better grace as the consequences of a war which the country could not with honor avoid, than as the causes of a war in which no great national interest could be vindicated or promoted. It remains to be seen what course the internal conflict is going to take between the States themselves. In our opinion, now as from the first, the Union as it was never can be restored. Not all the cement in the world political can ever bind the fragments of that very fine eggshell vase together again. But at the same time, to our judgment, the North must succeed in obtaining possession of all the maritime cities and of all the principal strategic points, and will eventually overwhelm the larger Southern armies in the field, unless its arm be paralyzed by a financial cataclysm, or arrested by internal political discord. As to the financial difficulty, however, it may be permitted us to remark that *there is no instance of any nation ever being arrested in the course of a revolution by want of money*; and that the Northern States are undergoing a revolution cannot be denied by any one who has studied the question. But it is said, Oh, yes, the crash must come. Look at gold at 29 premium, and bankers' bills at 140!" How are the Confederate States working on where gold is at 125 premium, and bankers' bills are not to be had at any premium at all? In fact, we can only guess at the amount of misery into which the Southern States are plunged by the war in the overt act of the Richmond Government, whereby it abandons its purpose of starving the cotton-consuming States into recognition by refusing to let them have their food, and now proposes to let them have a million bales of the necessary victual for their mills if only they can get at it. As there is a suspicion that a good deal of cotton crosses the Rio Grande through Texas, the Federal Government are now sending a flotilla to Galveston, which can scarcely be defended with success; and we may expect serious complications with the Northern States, in event of their assuming to close the river, as our naval officers have strict orders to maintain the neutrality of the southern or right bank up to the boundary-line in the centre. There is no doubt the Federals will exert themselves on the water to the utmost, and that Capt. DAVID PORTER and Commodore FARRAGUT will make good use of the immense means at their disposal; but if they fail to reduce Charleston and Savannah with the aid of land forces this Autumn, they must be content to pass a long period of inaction, as it is not possible to keep gunboats and mortar-vessels off these harbors in Winter. In the inland waters they can, of course, work their will as long as the rivers are high.

THE VIEWS OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

From the London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, (Tom Taylor.)

LONDON, Thursday.

The Cabinet Council, which was to have been held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, has been postponed *sine die*. I believe every member of the Cabinet has come to town with the exception of Lord PALMERSTON. Lord GRANVILLE preceded Her Majesty on her way back from Germany, in order to be present. The other Ministers were at hand, and a full meeting was expected, when only last night a notice was sent round to the effect that the Council would not be held. Of course the postponement will give currency to all kinds of rumors as to a split upon the American question, which the apparent, or rather presumed, divergence between the late speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir GEORGE LEWIS tended to originate.

I think, however, that it is more likely to turn out that there is such complete unanimity between the members of the Ministry as to the particular line of action to be taken at present, that any discussion or formal meeting was rendered quite unnecessary. It is no secret that the object of bringing the Ministry together at such an unusually early period was to place Lord LYONS in full possession of their views before his departure, next Saturday, to resume his somewhat difficult duties at Washington, and thereby to enable him to speak with more decision and authority upon the subject respecting which it would probably be necessary for him to hold communication or make representations to the Federal Government. Mr. GLADSTONE's speech was seized upon by many of the public as a sign that the Southern Confederacy would be immediately recognized by our Government. But Mr. GLADSTONE, with all his oratorical graces, is a plain speaker as regards his facts, and seldom means more than he says. When he declared that JEFFERSON DAVIS had created a new nation, he narrated a fact, more than indicated a policy, and his subsequent explanations show this almost in so many words. Those, therefore, who jumped to the conclusion that his speech portended a speedy recognition of the South, and that Sir GEORGE LEWIS' views are antagonistic to those of his colleague, have, to say the least, argued too hastily.

I do not think that the question of recognizing the South was ever projected as a subject for practical consideration at the Cabinet Council appointed for to-day. There may indeed have been some desire on the part of certain ministers to make a suggestion that an armistice for six months might be concluded by the belligerents. Such a suggestion would be, of course, made in the interests of humanity, with the view of stopping the terrible effusion of blood. But, in addition to this, it was probably conceived that an armistice of six months might have the effect of bringing both parties to their senses, of making them regard more calmly and practically the new situation created by the events of the past fifteen months, and indisposed to resume the bloody work of war. I have reason to believe, however, that this idea of suggesting an armistice is not regarded with great favor in some very influential quarters. In the first place, the general disposition shown to us by the Federal Government does not warrant the expectation that it would be favorably received. It is even possible that an answer might be given so insulting as to place us in an embarrassing position between sitting still and bearing it or committing ourselves to a war. In the next, an armistice, without something beyond it, could not be expected to do much good. Either of the combatants, even if they entered cordially into a discussion of the question, would have a right to ask us what we had to propose to them when the armistice was concluded. If we did not say something equivalent to separation, the Southerners would refuse to listen; and if we said separation, the Northerners, in their present temper, would repudiate it. Indeed, it is not to be lost sight of that the manner in which England and English policy are still regarded in the North shows that the fact of our making any proposition, however good, would probably cause it to be received with disapprobation; whereas it might find favor if it originated in another quarter.

I have no doubt that upon views somewhat like those the present policy of our Government is founded, and that *Lord Lyons will go back not only armed authority to take any serious step like the recognition of the South, but to express in the most cautious approach to a suggestion on the Northern Government beyond what may be implied in a general regret on the part of England at the prolongation of what her statesmen, as well as her people, have now pronounced to be a useless contest.* I have no doubt that Lord RUSSELL has already held communication with his colleagues, and has ascertained their collective views sufficiently well to enable him to give full and distinct instructions to the Queen's representative at Washington; and that it is this unanimity which has caused the otherwise seemingly mysterious abandonment of the Cabinet meeting of to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFINES HIS POSITION MORE CLEARLY.

Mr. GLADSTONE again explained his sentiments on the American uestion, as stated in his recent speech at Newcastle. The following letter is in response to one from a Manchester merchant who complained to Mr. GLADSTONE that his remarks had misled not only himself, but the whole commercial community of Manchester:

No. 11 DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 18.

SIR: I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge your letter of the 15th, and to state that he agrees with you as to the grave responsibility attaching to all public declarations made by any of the advisers of the Crown.

He holds himself fully responsible for having declared his opinion at Leith, nine months ago, to the effect that if the Southern States of America were in earnest, the struggle on the part of the Northern States was hopeless; and again at Newcastle last week, to the effect that the Confederation which has been formed under Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, has shown itself to be sufficiently supplied with the elements which make a nation, and with the will and power to defend its independent existence.

He cannot, however, be responsible for the inferences, which, from your letter, you appear to have drawn from his statement; the more so as they might, he thinks, have been checked by attention to other portions of his declarations concerning America on the same occasion, in which he referred to steps that might, under conceivable circumstances, be taken by the Powers of Europe. And, generally, he desires me to remark that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take, or be a party to taking, any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time, longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case.

As you inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer that your impressions are shared by others, I am to add that you are at liberty to make whatever use you think proper of this letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES L. RYAN.

T——. E——., Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. MOSLEY OF MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Monday, Oct. 13.

SIR.—A great deal of misapprehension exists in this district regarding what you are reported in the *Times* newspaper, of Thursday last, to have said in the Town Hall, Newcastle, on Tuesday evening, when speaking on American affairs.

People here have interpreted your words to mean that our Government intend to recognise the Southern States of America; and, as a consequence, the whole trade in cotton and cotton goods is thrown into a state of doubt and uncertainty that has had the effect of completely paralysing it.

This is not all. Your speech has induced the countermanding of orders already sent abroad for cotton, and the suspending of others on the eve of being sent, thus stopping supplies of that which our population stands so much in need of.

It would be most desirable to know, if what you said had not the meaning put upon it, and that it was not your intention to say or infer Her Majesty's Government contemplated recognizing the Southern States of America; and I trust you will not consider me intrusive in asking an explanation, as the subject is one of national importance, which should not be left in doubt and uncertainty as at present.

I beg, therefore, you will grant me a reply, as your silence may bear the interpretation already put on your words. I have the honor to remain, &c.,

(Signed,) THOMAS MOSLEY.

Right Honorable W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.

WHITEHALL, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.
No. 11 Downing-street.

SIR. I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 13th inst., and to state that his words at Newcastle were no more than the expression, in rather pointed terms, of an opinion which Mr. GLADSTONE has long ago stated in public, that the efforts of the Northern States to subjugate the Southern ones is hopeless, by reason of the resistance of the latter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) CHARLES L. RYAN.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Esq.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON THE TOPIC.

THE VOICE OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

At a great Conservative dinner at Colchester, Mr. MILLER, M. P., Maj. BERESFORD, M. P., Mr. DUCANE, M. P., Mr. PEACOCK, M. P., and Capt. JERVIS, M. P., all made speeches with respect to America. The speakers displayed sympathy with the South, but with the exception of Mr. PEACOCK, did not urge a recognition of the Confederacy. That gentleman said, With regard to the great convulsion which was devastating the United States and bringing distress and starvation on many hearths and homes in this country, he thought it was the general feeling of the British people that the principle of non-intervention should be respected, but at the same time he thought there was a widely spread feeling in this country that the moment had arrived when the independence of the South should be recognized, a position which the Southerners had fairly earned for themselves by the vigor, courage, and self-devotion with which they had carried on the war, and the chivalrous spirit in which they had conducted it. We were told in some quarters that we had no right to recognize the South; but he had gone through most of the precedents upon the subject, and had also looked through the principles laid down by our jurists, and the conclusion at which he had arrived was, that if a country in the position of the South had established a Government sufficiently stable to be respected and obeyed by its own people, and if there was no immense inequality of strength between the contending parties, any third Power had a right to recognize the independence of one of the belligerents whenever it suited its interests to do so. At present it was rather a question of Washington being taken than of Richmond being menaced; and therefore there was no immense disproportion of strength between the contending parties; and that there was a stable Government in the South was proved by the devotion with which the Southern people were bearing the horrors and privations of the war. The South had shown an enthusiasm which was almost unequaled in the annals of history, and the readiness with which the whole male population had entered upon the battle-field reminded him of the description given by Lord MACAULAY of the raid made by the Etruscans under PORSENNA against Rome:

"The harvests of Arretium this year young men will reap;
This year young boys in Umbro will plunge the struggling sheep;
And in the vats of Luna this year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of dancing girls whose sires have marched to Rome."

He did not see how the English Government could longer refrain from recognizing as a fact that which their Chancellor of the Exchequer had recently acknowledged. It was true that Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS took—as he always did—the earliest opportunity of contradicting Mr. GLADSTONE, and said it was necessary before you recognized the independence of one of the conflicting parties that the other should be exhausted; but if Sir CORNEWALL, who has a great reputation for reading, would only have the goodness to refer to the precedents of Belgium or Greece, he would see that they were recognized before the power either of Turkey or Holland was exhausted; while no less an authority than the Queen's Advocate laid it down in the most distinct manner that any third party had a right to recognise the independence of a revolted State whenever it suited its convenience to do so, and that the other belligerent had no right whatever to complain. It therefore only remained to consider whether it suited the convenience of England to recognize the South; *and he frankly acknowledged, what he heard everybody else say in private, that he believed it would be for the interest of England* that the United States should be broken up, while it was in the interest of the starving millions of this country that this protracted war should be brought to as speedy a termination as possible. His honored friend, Mr. DU CANE, did not see the good which the recognition of the South would accomplish; but upon that head he had the highest authority for stating that it was the earnest and sincere desire of the Southern Confederacy that they should be recognised as an independent State by the great European Powers. (Cheers.) He had also very good authority for stating that the Emperor of the French told Mr. SLIDELL, at Vichy, that personally he was in favor of a recognition of the South as an independent country, but that he was unwilling to take any step except in concert with England. The responsibility of recognizing the South therefore rested with the English Government; and he trusted that the English people would put such a pressure upon them that they would not shrink from taking action. It was in the interest of humanity itself that the war should be brought to a termination, if it was to be carried on in the spirit of the manifestoes of Gen. BUTLER and the proclamation of President LINCOLN. The most ardent Abolitionists in this country would not desire to see the unqualified emancipation of 3,000,000 blacks upon a given day.

ALDERMAN SOLOMANS AND PORT MILNES.

Mr. Alderman SOLOMANS, member of Parliament for Greenwich, had met his constituents, and in the course of his speech said he hoped that some plan might be adopted, by means of which the American people might be brought to their senses. He thought if England could combine with France, Russia and the other powers, a mediation could be brought about which would terminate this ruinous contest, a disgrace, as it was, to the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. E. MONKTON MILNES, M. P. in a speech at Pontefract spoke in opposition to the recognition of the South. He thought it could not bring forward any cotton but might embroil England in a war with the North. Whatever might be the issue of the civil war he could see nothing that would compensate for its horrors.

TONE OF THE PRESS.

The *Morning Herald* hopes that Lord LYONS will carry with him, on his return to Washington, a message of some importance. It urges the recognition of the South, with the possibility of an armed intervention on the part of Europe. It thinks the absolute neutrality on which the British Government so prides itself is the greatest cruelty to both parties in the war,—while it brings upon England reproaches for selfishness and cowardice. It says the North would be unreasonable to regard recognition as a declaration of war, or even as an affront.

The *Daily News* points out that, judging by the numerous speeches recently delivered by members of Parliament, Mr. GLADSTONE seems to have made few proselytes among the intelligent members to the Confederate cause.

EMISSARY MASON ON RECOGNITION.

From the London Index.

The following letter is in reply to a request from Mr. BOON, the Secretary of the Committee of the Stalybridge meeting, for Mr. MASON's opinion as to the effect recognition would have in terminating the war, and also for any other information that might strengthen the arguments of the speaker in favor of recognition:

SEPT. 19, 1862.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst., informing me of a projected meeting to be held at Stalybridge, in Cheshire, of the ratepayers of the town, who are to have under consideration the question of recognition of the Confederate States of America, and asking my opinion as to the effect that such recognition would have in bringing about a peace, and any other information I may deem pertinent to the subject.

As a citizen of those States I do not feel at liberty to refuse your request under the circumstances stated, which, perhaps, otherwise to offer my opinions might be deemed intrusive.

It is certainly a settled principle of international law that when a new nation or empire is brought into existence as a separate and independent power, other nations are at liberty, without giving cause of offence, to recognize it as such, and to receive it as an equal in the family of nations; and to entitle it to such recognition it is only required that sufficient evidence be exhibited of stability and permanence in the new Government, coupled with the power to sustain itself in its new position.

In the case of the Confederate States, I think it may be confidently submitted that the facts which have transpired since their separation from the United States, both in the Cabinet and in the field, come fully up to such requisitions. It has existed as a perfectly organized Government, in full and unimpeded operation, for more than eighteen months; and as to its ability to sustain itself, its career in arms against vastly superior forces may challenge the judgment of the world. The present population of the Confederate States comprises about 12,000,000 of people.

I think I may confidently assume as the public judgment of Europe, that the separation of these States *from the late United States is final and forever*, and that in no possible contingency—even could the war be continued to their extermination—can they ever be restored to the reinstated Union.

Under such circumstances, how far it may be deemed incumbent by other Governments publicly to acknowledge the existing fact of such final separation, and thus to recognize the new Power, is for those Governments to determine. Fortunately for us, our people have shown themselves not only self-reliant, but worthy of that reliance. We have fought our battles unaided and alone, and, until recently, uncheered by the nations looking on. For the future we have no fears, nor would the recognition to which you refer be of any value to us except so far as it might tend to bring the war to a close; a war to be waged henceforward hopelessly by our enemy, and at which humanity shudders.

In reply to your inquiry as to what effect recognition of our independence would have toward puting an end to the war, I have only to say it would at once and forever dispel all delusion on the subject in the United States. So long as it is withheld by Europe it is taken as an admission in America that in European judgment there may yet be a restoration of the broken Union, and to that extent our adversaries may be encouraged to persevere. That I am warranted in speaking of this as a delusion I may appeal to the verdict of every intelligent Englishman.

Again, you are aware that the war was commenced and has been prosecuted for the purpose of putting down an alleged rebellion. Our recognition by the European Powers would be the decree of enlightened, impartial and able observers that a rebellion, if one ever existed, had been brought to an end, and there stood in place of it, as acknowledged by them, a separate, sovereign and independent State, the equal of any in the line of empire.

It is not in the experience of the world that a war so disastrous in its results to those now waging it against the Confederate States, when they were made to understand that it was no longer conducted against alleged rebels in arms, but against an acknowledged equal political power, could long be maintained.

Such are my views on the question you have submitted—briefly, but I hope intelligently, given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

To WILLIAM BOON, Esq., No. 54 Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London.

A BRIEF COMMENT.

From the London Times.

We are glad to observe that Mr. MASON does not demand recognition as a right, and therein shows himself more moderate than some English partisans of the South. We do not say that the time for recognition may not arrive, but we say motives other than sympathy or admiration must here govern our judgment.

The Blockade of Bermuda.

The *Gladiator*, from Bermuda, has brought sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore WILKES, which had caused some little excitement in Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that WILKES with his squadron had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation, and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"Admiral WILKES, of *Trent* notoriety, having been ordered by the Federal Government to proceed to the vicinity of the Bahama Islands, with a view of cutting off all intended supplies for that quarter for the Confederates, the British authorities have very wisely, in the anticipation of any complication which might arise from the excess of energy well known to exist in Flag-Officer WILKES, ordered reinforcements to be dispatched to the Admiral in the West Indies.

We believe that the *Emerald* and *Galatia* are under immediate orders to proceed to Bermuda, whence they will be sent to any quarter where Sir ALEXANDER MILNE may deem their presence necessary."

The Bermuda *Gazette*, of Oct. 7, says:

"We understand that Admiral MILNE, with a large force, is expected here from Halifax, about the middle or end of next month. We are, however, disposed to think that recent occurrences will expedite the arrival of his squadron."

The Captain of the *Gladiator* reports that, having heard previously to his departure that Commodore WILKES intended the capture of the *Gladiator*, he obtained the protection of Her Majesty's steamer *Desperate*, which vessel accompanied him a certain distance from the port. The vessels had scarcely parted company when the *Gladiator* was boarded by a boat's crew, and the Captain was ordered to go on board and report himself. The *Desperate* being within gunshot, he declined to obey the order, and was allowed to proceed. The *Desperate* seeing the *Gladiator* boarded, immediately ran two guns ready for action.

The Movements of the Alabama.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

Some particulars in addition to those published yesterday with reference to the movements and operations of the Confederate war steamer *Alabama*, or 290, have since transpired. The steamer is described as being armed with six heavy guns amidships, a pivot gun on the bow and another astern. The *Emily Farnum*, the vessel captured and afterwards released as a *cartel*, has brought to Liverpool a report of the capture and destruction of the American whaling bark *Elisha Dunbar*, of New-Bedford. The account given by Capt. D. R. GIFFORD, of that vessel, is as follows—Sept. 18, 1862.—Strong gales and rainy from the southward. At 2 P. M., after running about four hours, was brought to by a shot across our bow from the *Alabama*, and was ordered on board the steamer with my papers. Capt. SEMMES took them, and allowed me a small trunk and each of my officers and crew a bag of clothing. We were then put in irons and placed in the waist of the ship, where we remained exposed to the weather, wet through and cold. The ship was then set on fire. At 8 P. M. the First Lieutenant had a sail spread over us, and put some planks and handspikes on the deck, upon which we spread the few mattrasses we saved, and there remained for three days, with the sea breaking over us and rain running through our tent. The weather then moderated, and we dried our clothes. On board the steamer we found Capt. TILTON, of the American whaling bark *Virginia*, his officers and crew. The *Alabama* had destroyed his vessel the day before. They fared the same as ourselves. Oct. 2—Was transferred and put on board the ship *Emily Farnum*, Capt. SIMS, from New-York for Liverpool; and on the 6th was transferred to the brig *Calvin Leavitt*, of Thomaston, for New-York." Before that *Emily Farnum* had lost eight of the *Alabama*, the *Brilliant*, Capt. HAGAR, 24 days out from New-York, for London, with 30,000 bushels of wheat and large quantities of butter, lard, &c., was set fire to, and she continued to burn all night. Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, is reported to have made particular inquiries with reference to the large American clipper ship *Dreadnought*, Capt. SAMUELS, bound from Liverpool for New-York, which he alleged has on board arms and munitions of war for the Federal Government. The only bills of lading on board the *Emily Farnum*, certificated by the British Consul, were those for lard and tallow, from Messrs. TROOST, SCHROEDER & Co., of New-York, who fortunately had taken that precaution.

The Change in the French Ministry—The Emperor on the American Question.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.

The feeling of distrust, and even of alarm, caused by the retirement of M. THOUVENEL and the advent of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS seems to subside, if not at Turin, at least in Paris; and some who are very deeply interested in the long-expected solution of the Roman question see reason to hope or believe that the introduction of this new element does not mean the abandonment of it, but merely an adjournment. Had the Emperor, we are told, made up his mind to keep his army indefinitely at Rome to defend the temporal power of the Pope, M. THOUVENEL is not the only Minister whose services he would have dispensed with, or who would have resigned. M. PERSIGNY's opinions on the Pope, Rome, and the clergy generally, are no secret for anybody. Had the solution depended on him, he would have settled the matter long ago, sooner, and perhaps in more summary fashion, than his late colleague. Yet M. PERSIGNY is still in the Cabinet; and if, as rumor will have it, the Minister of the Interior be soon "called to other functions," his retirement would be owing to other circumstances. The Optimists affirm that the Emperor has not changed his policy on Italy. It may be so, but it is a pity one does not know what that policy is which remains unchanged. The question that has been asked a thousand times is still asked—Will the Emperor continue to back up the Papal Government even when all hope is lost of that Government coming to terms, or will he abandon it to its fate? Is he for the Pope *quand même*, or for VICTOR EMANUEL? Walking the other day on the beach at Biarritz, His Majesty happened to meet an intelligent-looking boy, about eight or nine years old, who took off his hat as he passed. The Emperor courteously returned the salute, and said, "Are you English?" "No," answered the boy very quickly, and drawing himself up, "I'm American." "Oh! American, are you? Well, tell me, which are you for, North or South?" "Well, father's for the North, I believe, but I am certainly for the South. For which of them are you, Sir?" The Emperor stroked his moustache, smiled, hesitated a little, and then said, "I am for both." "For both, are you? Well, that's not so easy, and it will please nobody." His Majesty let the conversation drop, and walked on.

It is no doubt easy to blame the Emperor for the repeated adjournments of a solution and this continued hesitation; but in common fairness it must be said that his position is an exceptional one. It will perhaps have little effect in reconciling the Italians, particularly the more ardent and impatient among them, but it is nevertheless a fact that he has many difficulties to contend with at home. Whatever people may say to the contrary, it is certain that the clergy possess much influence in the rural districts, and that this question, of all others, is one on which that influence would be most brought to bear. The elections are not far off, whether the Legislative Chamber be allowed to die out or be dissolved by decree. Had M. THOUVENEL remained to present to the Pope the *ultimatum* which he supported, and followed it up on its rejection by the immediate withdrawal of the army from Rome, the consequences would be severely felt in spite of all that M. PERSIGNY, or any other "Grand Elector" in his place, could do. The effect produced on the clerical party by the nomination of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who lost no time in appointing as Ambassador to Rome the brother of the Archbishop of Bourges, is favorable, and it is accepted as a sort of reprieve, if not more. The Emperor, perhaps, hopes that concessions refused to an enemy like M. THOUVENEL will be favorably considered when urged by a friend like M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. In this hope he may be disappointed, but at all events he thinks it worth trying the experiment. Of course there are plenty of people who will have it that it is all a comedy, and that the Emperor is as sure that the Pope will still answer with the *non possumus* as he is resolved on an indefinite occupation of Rome. Let us wait to see what will be the effect of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' negotiations.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE NEW MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We subjoin the text of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' circular as published in the *Moniteur*:

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1862.

SIR: In taking possession of the post to which the Emperor has deigned to call me, I think it advisable to tell you in a few words in what spirit I have accepted the mission intrusted to me. It would be needless for me to retrace again with you the former acts and measures of the Imperial Government in the Roman question. His Majesty has, however, more distinctly stated his own views in a letter addressed to my predecessor, published in the *Moniteur* of the 25th of September last. That document explains the views of the Emperor in a manner which no comment can affect, and I cannot do better now than to refer to it. In all the phases through which the question has passed during the last thirteen years, it has been the constant desire of His Majesty to conciliate all interests concerned, and the more complicated they became, the more the Emperor has endeavored that his Government should remove all difficulties, without, however, sacrificing in any manner the principles which have always served as a permanent guide to his resolutions. The policy defined with so high and so impartial a reason has not changed. It remains animated by the same sentiments as for the past for two causes, to which it has in an equal measure given proofs of its solicitude. The Roman question touches upon the highest interests of religion and politics; it engenders on every point of the globe scruples most deserving of respect, and, in the examination of the difficulties which surround it, the Government of the Emperor looks upon it as its first duty not to do anything that might resemble hastiness, (*entrainement.*) or to deviate from the line of policy it has adopted.

This is the point of view I have taken when accepting the direction of the Foreign Office. I do not think it either necessary or opportune to enter into further explanations. It suffices that I indicate to you briefly the order of ideas from which I propose to draw my own inspirations to fulfill the intentions of the Emperor. Faithful to the principles which have hitherto guided it, the Government of His Majesty will continue to devote all its efforts to the work of reconciliation which it has undertaken in Italy, working toward it with the full knowledge of the difficulty and greatness of the task, without discouragement as without impatience. I am, &c.,
DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The Mexican Question—English Complaints of the French Blockade.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Since we last referred to the French blockade of the Mexican ports, the subject, it would seem, has been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and we learn that the commander of the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico has remonstrated with Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE on the rigor which has characterized the blockade, and more especially of the port of Tampico. The French Admiral has received this remonstrance apparently in good part, and has consented to moderate, on his own responsibility, the severity of the blockade, which, he adds, was only established to prevent the introduction of contraband of war. It is of importance, therefore, that our merchants and shipowners should know that, as regards neutral vessels carrying lawful cargoes, and not having passengers on board seeking to land with a hostile purpose, the blockade of Tampico is in effect raised. If it be true, as stated by the French Admiral, that this blockade has been established simply to prevent the introduction of contraband, we do not see why the concession made to neutral flags bound to Tampico should not be extended to the remaining Mexican ports under blockade. The closing of these ports is a serious impediment to the operations of trade, and, although consistent with the law of nations, appears to be impolitic, to say the least of it. The fact that the French Admiral has a discretion in the matter, shows that the French Government were not quite satisfied as to the necessity, or the wisdom, of the blockade. If the French or to obtain such a footing in Mexico as will enable them to establish a strong Government—which is their professed object—it will not be by an interference with the legitimate trade of the country. However, we have only to call attention to the fact, that the very proper remonstrance above mentioned, has been met in the proper spirit, and that the Port of Tampico, at all events, is open to neutral commerce.

REPLY OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL TO ENGLISH REMONSTRANCES.

The rigorous manner in which the blockade of the Mexican ports was enforced having caused remonstrances on the part of the English squadron, Admiral JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE addressed the following letter to the Captain of the English vessel-of-war, the *Phaeton*:

MONSIEUR LE COMMANDANT: In reply to the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me, relative to the effects of the blockade established by the French navy off the port of Tampico, I have the honor to inform you that I am authorized on my own responsibility to moderate as much as possible the rigors of that blockade, the object of which is to prevent the introduction of articles contraband of war. In consequence, so soon as I can communicate with the commandant of the *Bertholiet*, I will modify the instructions which have been given to him. No obstacle will, therefore, be raised, until further orders, to the entrance of neutral vessels into the port of Tampico, when it shall have been proved that they have not on board any articles contraband of war, or passengers who may seek to land for a hostile purpose. I have the honor, &c.,
JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE.

Mr. George Francis Train and His Prospects.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Poor G. F. TRAIN has got into very low water. It is stated that he has been ignominously expelled from the "Society of Cogers," in London. The Cogers recently received the following letter from their illustrious ex-member:

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

DEAR COGERS: I am knocking the bottom out of English aristocracy every time. To-day, I have more power than any man in this empire. I speak to 4,000 to 5,000 at a time, and take $500 to $1,500 for an hour's talk, some of which (as in England all went) goes to charity. I am smashing up the Abolition Party here, and you see on my note paper my maxims. I am with you as you know. There are 200 in dress circle, 2,000 in pit. I belong to the pit. England must have her revolution. The times are changing. The boys in the discussion halls will some day be a power. Think more of yourselves. Remember what I have said to you. Give regards to G——, and O'B——, and others. Tell them to keep my memory green. I am a Coger. Do you want Shoe-lane advertised all over the world? Then get up a splendid address from the Cogers as being from the people of England to me, speaking of my qualities as a debater, of my charitable actions, of my Union fight, of my prophecies, and my warnings. Let it be signed by the Cogers, and resolutions strong, and I will reply, publishing the correspondence. My name is in all mouths, 30,000 photographs off, and bought by the dozen. When I pitch into England, remember, I only speak the sentiments of ——, to whom give my kind regards. I am too young to take CHARLES SUMNER'S place in the Senate, else I should be elected by acclamation. I look to my debating education in the discussion hall as the most important feature of my public life. No member of Parliament can compete with the minds under your hospitable roof.

Sincerely, G. F. TRAIN;

The mottoes referred to in Mr. TRAIN's letter are severally printed on the corners of the note paper, and are as follows: "Death to England," "Cheer for the Union," "Death to Treason," "Obey the President." On the envelop we find—"Buy no English goods," "America for Americans," "Our country heads the world," and another which was so obscured by the postage stamp that it could not be deciphered.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 24th were dull and a shade lower, mainly, it was believed, under the influence of the reports of Commander WILKES' doings at Bermuda. Consols closed at 93¾@¾.

Money continued abundant, and rates unchanged.

The Bank returns of the week show a decrease in bullion of £317,561.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The week opened with an increased demand for Surat, which has been largely dealt in at irregular but rather improving prices, closing at an advance of about ¼d. ₱ lb. on the quotations of Friday last. American has been totally neglected, and prices are nominal. Brazil and Egyptian have been in limited request, and are ¼d.@½d. ₱ lb. lower. The sales of the week foot up 28,940 bales, including 10,340 to speculators and 6,800 for export. Yesterday, Friday, the market was quiet, with sales estimated at about 3,000 bales. The following are the official quotations:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	29d.	Orleans	25½d.
Mobile	28d.	Mobile	25d.
Uplands	27d.	Uplands	25d.

Stock on hand 316,300 bales, of which 16,500 are American. At sea, from India, 183,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There has been little or no change since Tuesday, except in printing cloth, which is in rather more demand.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co, report: Flour firmer, but quiet; in some cases 3d.@6d. dearer. Quotations, 22s.@28s. ₱ bbl. Wheat in better demand, and 1d.@2d. ₱ cental dearer. Red Western 9s.@10s.; Southern, 10s.@10s. 6d.; White Western, 10s. 8d.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@12s. 3d. Corn quiet; Mixed, 29s. 3d.@29s. 9d.; White, 31s.@32s. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef in fair demand at low prices. Pork dull, and Western almost unsalable; Bacon in limited demand, and prices still favor buyers; Cheese partially rather easier; fine Butter wanted, but medium neglected; Lard irregular, and about 2s. cheaper, 40s. having been taken for fine; Tallow continues dull, and declining; sales at 44s.@47s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes: Ashes rather easier—32s. 9d.@33s. for both sorts. Resin very dull, but not materially altered. Spirits of Turpentine flat and nearly nominal. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee in light supply at about former prices. Rice unchanged. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 10s. Linseed a shade lower. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. for sound American. Linseed Oil quiet but steady at 42s. 6d. Hemp and Jute very dull. Cod Oil—Sales at £46, to arrive. Whale, £41@£43. Petroleum, £18 10s.@£20 for Pennsylvania Crude, and 2s. 5d. ₱ gallon for Refined.

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report—BREADSTUFFS steady, at last week's prices. IRON firm. Bars and Rails £5 15s.@£6. Pig, 56s. 1½d.@56s. 3d. Sugar quiet but steady. TEA unchanged. COFFEE partially 5d. lower. RICE rather lower. TALLOW declined to 47s. 3d. for Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 125s. RESIN 28s. LINSEED OIL rather lower; 41s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES—prices favor buyers. SPERM OIL neglected, £83@£85; Cod, £47. WHALE FINS excited, and nominal for want of sellers. PETROLEUM continues in demand; £18 10s. for Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING

...to tell the tale. It is believed that they ... one hundred warriors. The chief object of the dollar-loving Yankee is to get the savages down in that portion of the State to murder as many as possible, and run off the balance of the citizens, so as to be able to get all the cattle they need."

DESTITUTION OF THE SOLDIERS.

The Savannah *Republican* says: As our correspondent's testimony regarding the suffering in the army had been questioned, and a statement given to the public, on the assurance of army officers, that the Government was abundantly supplied with shoes, clothing, and other necessaries and comforts for the army, which would be distributed at a proper time, and that private individuals were making unnecessary sacrifices under a mistaken view of the case, we determined, if possible, to satisfy both the public and ourselves on the subject. We, accordingly, addressed a note of inquiry to the Secretary of War, who promptly replied by telegraph, as follows:

RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1862.

J. R. SNEED: We desire all the assistance in supplying shoes, blankets and clothing, that can be furnished. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

This settles the question; and now, let all the people go to work. Shoes, socks, drawers, vests, neckties, indeed, clothing of every description, should be made up as fast as possible, and forwarded to the army.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

A letter from a soldier in Gen. SMITH's army, dated Oct. 22, states that all the Kentucky trains, with their valuable stores, are safe through Cumberland Gap. The Abingdon *Virginian* professes to have information that Gen. BRAGG's forces are on their way to a place where they will be heard from in a big fight before many days.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We take the following items from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Oct. 30:

Major-Gen. MAGRUDER passed through Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday, *en route* to assume command of the Southwestern Military Department of the Confederate States. Major-Gen. HUGER was in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday last.

JAMES H. FRANKLIN, SOLOMON GROOMS, WILLIAM B. GARRETT, J. M. MORRIS, and R. L. D. BIRCHFIELD were all sentenced to be hung for murder on the 15th of January next, at the last session of Buncomb County (N. C.) Superior Court.

The mission of Capt. MAURY abroad, whatever it may be, could not have been confided to better hands. No man on this continent has as enviable a fame throughout the limits of the civilized world. His name is familiar as a household world in all the seats of science and all the courts of Christendom. The moral weight of his character is equal to the grand influence of his intellect. Wherever he goes, he will make friends for his country and for himself.

The Fredericksburgh *Recorder* says that the election of a successor to Gov. LETCHER already claims the attention of those interested. The names most prominent are Ex-Gov. (now Colonel) SMITH, BOCOCK, the Speaker, BARBOUR, FLOURNOY, who ran against WISE, RAND, TUCKER and J. R. EDMONDS. The State will be fortunate indeed if it shall secure the equal of the present Chief Magistrate in fidelity to her interests, and the zeal and energy displayed in attending to all that concerns her welfare. Gov. LETCHER is now at the salt works, and when he returns the people will be assured of a sufficiency of salt.

Major JAMES SAVAGE, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, died, on Wednesday last, in the Delavan Hospital, at Charlottsville, Va., of wounds received several months before. He was buried, on Friday, by two of his uncles, who have been residents of Fluvanna County for forty years past. A sister of the deceased officer is the wife of WM. B. ROGERS, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia.

We again urge every farmer to sow a large crop of wheat. The Milton (N. C.) *Chronicle* says the indications are that the planters are calculating on making large crops of tobacco next year, and this in the face of threatened famine.

The Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner* publishes a communication from Rev. J. B. DOBSON, in which he renounces his allegiance to the old Union, and concludes by saying: "I am not for a Union that proposes to strike down the institutions of the South, take away her Constitutional rights, and wantonly subjugate her citizens. In view of Mr. LINCOLN's late proclamation and other developments, I am constrained to say to my old friends that I am now a Southern man in heart, sympathy, and purpose; and I invite them to read the proclamation, and it is confidently believed that they will arrive at a similar conclusion.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes, under date of Oct. 30:

"There is a rumor here to-day that a strong Union force, from the direction of Memphis, has occupied Tupelo, and that in a few days another strong column will move down on this side, on the Memphis and Charleston, and Mississippi Central Roads, and taking possession of Grenada and Jackson, cut up the railroad connecting with Vicksburgh, destroy Meridian, the junction of the first named roads—thus preventing railroad communication with Richmond—and move upon Vicksburgh from the rear, while our gunboats engage the rebels from the river. There is probably no move which can be made by our Generals that would be easier of accomplishment, and none, certainly, which promises richer results. The army of VAN DORN and PRICE has already been badly whipped, and yet this is the only considerable force between us and Mobile. That they can be overcome, and that by one half their number, is now a matter of history; and now, while the weather is favorable for a Southward movement, the scheme should be worked out, before the enemy shall have time to organize another army like that they hurled against us on the 3d, 4th and 5th insts., at this place. That this *will* be the plan of the Winter campaign in this State there can be no manner of doubt. *The preparations now in progress here are unquestionably all to that end.* Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburgh—these are the prizes offered to any of our 'enterprising' Generals who will go and take them, which can be done with less than half the hard fighting required to hold this point. But in order to get them cheap we must move *at once, at once!* 'Delays are dangerous.'"

GEN. SIBLEY'S VICTORIES.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST, ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—The Major-General commanding takes great pleasure in acknowledging the skill and bravery of Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, and of the troops under his command, during the recent campaign against the Indians, which has resulted so successfully.

The Major-General commanding desires particularly to acknowledge the gallantry and good conduct of the troops at the battle of Wood Lake, on Sept. 22; of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, under Major WELCH, who was wounded in the beginning of the battle; of Lieut. OLIN, who took command when Major WELCH was obliged to quit the field; and of Sergts. MORSE, PIERCE, AKERS and DENSMORE, who, in command of companies, behaved with gallantry and skill; also, to Lieut. GORMAN and the Renville Guards; to Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL and Major BRADLEY, of the Seventh Minnesota; to Capt. STERRETT and his cavalry; to Capt. HENDRICKS, who rendered efficient service with his battery; to two companies of the Sixth, who supported him; to Major MCLAREN; to Capt. WILSON, who was wounded; to Capts. GRANT and BROMLEY, of the Seventh; to Assistant-Surgeon SEIGNEURET and the medical staff of the different regiments, for their skill and diligence; to Lieut.-Col. FOWLER and Major FORBES, Messrs. PATCH, GREIG, MCLEOD, and Major BROWN, of the Staff of the Brigadier-General Commanding, and to Rev. Mr. RIGGS, for their activity and zeal.

To Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, especially, the thanks of the Government are due, for the vigor, skill and good management which have characterized all the operations under his command. It has been a satisfaction to the Major-General commanding to do everything in his power to push forward reinforcements and supplies to an officer who has used them so judiciously. Peace has been restored to the frontier of this State through the operations of Gen. SIBLEY, Col. FLANDREAU and others engaged in the campaign against the Indians, and it is hoped that the large force which will be retained in Minnesota and Iowa for operations against the Indians during the Spring and Summer will completely prevent the recurrence of any outbreak in the future.

The Major-General commanding anticipated but a short term of service in this Department when ordered to it, and he is gratified to have been here long enough to bear testimony to the gallantry and good conduct of the troops engaged in these Indian campaigns.

Should he be called away before the opening of the campaign in the Spring, he feels assured, from his knowledge of the troops of this State, that the subsequent preparations for the entire subjugation of the Indian tribes will be conducted to the satisfaction of the Government, and to the prosperity and security of the State. By command of

Maj.-Gen. POPE.

R. O. SELFRIDGE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEARING OUT THE CONTRABANDS.

AN ORDER FROM BRIG.-GEN. BURBRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ADVANCE FORCES, FIRST DIVISION, CAMP MURRAY, KY., Oct. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—In compliance with orders from Gen. GRANGER and Gen. A. J. SMITH, it is hereby ordered, as follows:

It becomes a military necessity, and is also absolutely necessary, that camp followers and all others, of whatever color, be excluded from the camps and lines of this division, who do not virtually and by military authority belong to the Army of the United States of America. Free colored and white men who are employed by officers as servants do not come within the compass of this order.

The General Commanding proposes to faithfully execute military matters according to military authority, whenever opportunity offers, leaving all political adjuncts to politico-civilians, ... should be no military politicians or political questions raised in the army, as such matters do not properly come within its scope—and further, the military exigencies of the case do not admit of it. True soldiers should know no politics, no party—nothing but their country's welfare.

The success of the army depends particularly on its speedy movement, and anything that tends to clog or retard its progress, is so much in favor of the enemy. When, therefore, an army's force is augmented, unless it be a *fighting* force, it necessarily weakens it, by requiring more supplies, and consequently more transportation.

It, therefore, is specially ordered, that all soldiers, either officers or privates, will not influence or permit any person, of whatever caste or color, to enter the lines or camps, nor accompany the army on a march, (except as heretofore provided,) unless by special order from these headquarters.

Any person or persons found guilty of disobeying this order will be promptly arraigned and summarily punished.

Three hours are hereby given to clear all the camps comprising this division.

By command of S. G. BURBRIDGE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

By W. A. WOODRUFF, A. A. G. Second Brigade.
H. L. R. STILES, A. A. A. G.

GEN. CURTIS' DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo. Nov. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—The Department of the Missouri includes the State of Missouri, the City of Alton, Illinois, the State of Arkansas, the State of Kansas, the Territory of Nebraska, the Territory of Colorado, and the Indian Territory.

This Department for further convenience, is divided into districts as follows:

1. District of St. Louis, in Missouri, as heretofore defined, and all below it within Missouri, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON.
2. District of Rolla, in Missouri, as heretofore defined, commanded by Col. JOHN M. GLOVER.
3. District of Southwest Missouri, as heretofore defined, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD.
4. Central District of Missouri, commanded by Brig.-Gen. BEN LOAN.
5. District of Northwest Missouri, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WILLARD P. HALL.
6. District of Northeast Missouri, commanded by Brig.-Gen. LEWIS MERRILL.
7. District of Eastern Arkansas, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. P. HOVEY.
8. District of Western Arkansas.
9. District of the Indian Territory.
10. District of Kansas, commanded by Brig.-Gen. JAMES BLUNT.
11. District of Colorado Territory, commanded by Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON.
12. District of Nebraska Territory, commanded by Brig.-Gen. JAMES CRAIG.

The districts thus designated are for convenience of police regulations, but commanders in the field will not hesitate to cross lines, and coöperate with adjacent commands, when the interests of the department seem to require.

Generally, reports should be made through district headquarters, but commanders of posts and expeditions in the field may, at their discretion, report important matters to these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. CURTIS.
N. P. CHIPMAN, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S MOVEMENTS.

SKIRMISHING NEAR FAYETTEVILLE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Monday, Oct. 27.

We struck tents at Elkhorn tavern yesterday at 8 A. M., and mounting our horses proceeded to join Gen. TOTTEN's Division, at Osage Spring, some fifteen miles in this direction, which place we reached at noon. Resting till sundown we were again in the saddle and off for "Dixie." Another night march. There were many smothered curses and not a few expressed, yet our troops trudged along quite briskly. Gen. TOTTEN was assigned to the attack on the right. Gen. SCHOFIELD commanded the centre in person, and Gen. HERRON the left. Gen. TOTTEN did not enter the town till after daylight. Gen. HERRON reached Fayetteville at 4 o'clock A. M. Learning that the rebels, whose pickets he drove from the town, were encamped about nine miles out on the Huntsville road, he dashed forward with his cavalry, and left his infantry to follow up. He succeeded in coming up to their camp before they had time to run, pushed boldly forward, and engaged them instantly. A very brisk little fight ensued, in which the Seventh Missouri State Militia played a conspicuous part, gallantly sustained by the First Iowa Cavalry. The traitors fought gallantly for about an hour, at the expiration of which time they were so panic-stricken and alarmed by the report of two artillery shots fired by our column, that without standing on any ceremony they incontinently fled—fled in the utmost confusion and consternation, leaving eight dead on the field, some wounded, all their baggage, and many of their wagons, which were destroyed. This was a daring and brilliant affair. Gen. HERRON deserves unqualified praise for its execution. Had the other column came up in time we should have bagged the greater portion. It was a sad and bitter disappointment to those not engaged.

GEN. BUELL'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 150.—In obedience to orders from the headquarters of the army, Maj.-Gen. BUELL relinquishes the command of the district and Army of the Ohio to Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS. It is impossible for the General, without feelings of regard and a warm interest in their future success, to part with troops whom he has been the instrument of converting, for the most part, from raw levies into a powerful army. Honored by common consent for its discipline and efficient organization, for its *esprit du corps* and for victories unqualified by a single reverse, and whose fortunes he has followed for a twelvemonth over a field of operations embracing considerable portions of four States, through difficulties and dangers which its fortitude and courage have mastered, without accident or failure, it has recently, by a rapid march of some 500 miles, with limited subsistence, often with an inadequate supply of water, returned to Kentucky and driven from her borders a powerful army; and, having reëstablished its communications, is now well on its way to meet the enemy at other points.

The occasion is not convenient for recounting its services during the past twelve months, but the army may safely recur to them with pride. If anything has not been accomplished which was practicable within the sphere of its duty, the General cheerfully holds himself responsible for the failure. The General reflects with pride that the army under his command has, for the most part, been free from petty jealousies and intrigue; that it has neither indulged in vain boastings nor tarnished its high character by bickerings and low criminations. It will enhance his gratification, if it shall carry to its new commander, who already has earned its confidence and respect by distinguished service, the same noble qualities which have characterized it since its organization. He will pray that it may be the instrument of speedily restoring the Union to its integrity, and there is no individual in its ranks in whose honor and welfare he will not feel a special interest.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.
(Signed) JAS. B. FRYE, Colonel and Chief of Staff.
Official: J. W. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Oct. 27.

The following order from Gen. NEGLEY was issued one day last week:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 10.—1. The citizens of Nashville will immediately turn over to Lieut. C. C. COOK, Aid-de-Camp and Ordnance Officer, at these headquarters, all the arms or munitions of war in their possession, or concealed with their knowledge.

2. Those persons who, before the 24th inst., voluntarily deliver up their arms, properly marked with their names, will receive a receipt for them to be returned or settled for, as the Government may direct.

3. The refusal to deliver arms of any description, or report their whereabouts, if known, will be taken as sufficient evidence of disloyalty to subject the offender to severe penalties. No excuse whatever will be taken for an evasion of this order.

4. A rigid inquiry will be instituted to discover parties who may evade this order in any particular, and a liberal reward will be offered for information which will lead to such discovery.

By command of Gen. NEGLEY.
JAS. A. LOWRIE, Captain and A. A. G.

In common with Union people generally, I deem this one of the most judicious of all the good acts of the post commander. Upon the morning of its first appearance, such expressions as, "Oh, there's no arms in the city;" "Gov. HARRIS took all the arms about here," and divers other complaints might be heard. But, lo! such a rush as was made to headquarters was only equaled by the grand skedaddle from this place in February last of HARRIS and the rebel army. Five officers were kept busy for three days, receiving and giving receipts for arms, of good, bad and indifferent qualities. The greater part of the weapons were substantial rifles and double-barreled shot guns, *most of which were loaded*—probably to murder our soldiers when the Confederate army should arrive. To all those persons who have stood firm at the helm of the old ship, a safeguard was given, with the recommendation to purchase a few rounds of ammunition, as it was a "handy thing to have in the house."

Notwithstanding the rigid demand above, hundreds of rebels have arms concealed about their persons and in their houses. But the following order, which might have been expected from the tenor of 3d and 4th sections of Special Order No. 19, will produce some consternation in disloyal circles this week:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NASHVILLE, Oct. 25, 1862.

1. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the discovery and information of any *arms or munitions* of war concealed in violation of Special Order No. 19.

2. Any slave giving reliable information of the concealment of arms shall receive military protection.

By command of Brig.-Gen. NEGLEY.
JAMES A. LOWRIE, Captain and A. A. G.
(Official.)
G. M. L. JOHNSON, Captain and A. D. C.

Paragraph two of No. 20 is just the thing for. I must confess, the information from that source, generally, in this department of the army, has been valuable indeed.

FROM MEMPHIS.

ADVICES FROM HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Oct. 31.

We have advices from Holly Springs to Wednesday morning. There had been no movement of forces from that point, except the transfer of VILLIPIGUE'S Division to Meridian. Neither PRICE nor VAN DORN had made the least forward movement. They are not ready to do so, even if there was anything to be gained by it. On the contrary, they were pouring in reinforcements there at a rapid rate. Every day there were fresh and large arrivals, principally from Louisiana and Texas.

On Wednesday morning, our informant states, about six thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry arrived, all represented as from Texas. The defeat at Corinth is regarded in the Confederacy as a terrible blow, but they are lending all their efforts to overcome it. Hence the congregation of this large force at Holly Springs, where they seem to be in constant anticipation that they will be attacked by GRANT.

A gentleman who was anxious to obtain permission to bring his cotton to Memphis and exchange it for supplies for his family, is reported to have made application to Gen. VAN DORN to get permission to do so. His application was considered by VAN DORN, who assured him that it was not in his power to comply with his request. He said he had instructions from the War Department of his Government to the effect that if the people could not otherwise be prevented from taking the cotton to market, it must all be burnt. In consequence of this order, he did not feel at liberty to make an exception in the case alluded to.

We learn that an intense feeling of indignation and opposition has been excited among the people in the country in reference to this cotton-burning business. All, without exception, are violently opposed to it, and, in consequence, much indignation has been evinced. It is even said that some of the guerrillas, sent out for the purpose, have met with such opposition that they have had to confess their regret that they were sent on such a thankless errand; while some of the companies have utterly refused to execute orders in this particular, and either permitted it to pass unmolested or else returned to camp and made known their refusal. Still there is some cotton-burning going on. On Wednesday, an old man named JEFFERS, formerly keeper of Three Mile toll-gate, was caught bringing a bale of cotton to Memphis. The old man abandoned the cotton and took to the woods, pursued by the guerrillas, but at last accounts he had not been captured. From the vicinity of Hernando we learn that the people are moving back to the interior, taking their negroes and movable property. Indeed, it seems now to be the settled policy of the Confederate Government to compel all owners of negroes to go to the interior, out of the way of danger. Nor do the guerrillas confine themselves to cotton-burning and moving back slaves. Whenever they hear of a man picking out his cotton, or the assemblage of negroes in force, there they go and escort them to the rear.

Mr. GRIFFIN, living about six miles from Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee road, came to town the first part of this week and induced a number of negroes and white boys to go out and pick cotton for him. While thus engaged on Tuesday, a party of guerrillas came upon the place and made every negro upon it go with them to the interior. Many of the negroes captured were lately on plantations in Mississippi.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1862.

To commanders of regiments and companies in the service of the United States:

Generosity and benevolence to the poor and distressed are characteristic of good soldiers. I tell you that there are many poor families in and about Memphis who, unless aided, will suffer for wood, clothing and provisions. Government provides all these to our soldiers bounteously; and I know that by the exercise of reasonable economy every company can and does save a proportion of their allowance. What better disposition can be made of a part of this surplus than by giving it to the poor? I recommend to all who have spare bread, flour, meal, rice, coffee and sugar, or anything needed by poor and sick families, that they send it to the office of the Central Relief Committee, in Jefferson Block, Second-street, where it will be receipted for by an Almoner, and by him distributed to the worthy.

By this process, charity is done to the best advantage.

I know that all our soldiers want to know is how to dispense this charity, and the above method, in my judgment, will accomplish the greatest amount of good.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

THE RIVER.

Boats from below and above, arrived yesterday, report the country along the river perfectly quiet; they neither saw nor heard of any guerrillas along the banks of the river. Persons desirous of traveling may now leave their homes in confidence. The regulations forbidding boats to land, except at military stations, is strictly enforced. Admiral PORTER, who was applied to on the subject, a couple of days ago, said he could permit no relaxation of the rule. Considerable inconvenience to the country people is the consequence, but the exigencies of the case are considered sufficient cause for stringency on this point.

RIVER CONVOYS.

We published this morning a notice from Gen. SHERMAN, of great interest to merchants and rivermen. Three times a week, at least, gunboats will leave Memphis and Cairo, and steamboats may have their protection during the trips, by making application at Memphis or Cairo. Those wishing to take cotton on board will be protected in doing so. The arrangement has been made by Admiral PORTER. Boats under convoy, by giving notice to that effect, will be able to make landings wherever they may desire. The authorities show the will to aid commerce in every possible way, and the arrangement of convoys will be a complete check to the cowardly attack of guerrillas.

MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission this morning disposed of the case of JAMES R. WRAY, charged with acting in aid and concert with guerrillas, and with giving aid and comfort to and assisting the Confederate Government. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The finding of the Commission—Col. J. R. COCKRELL, President—was: "The Commission of hearing the case, JAMES R. WRAY, find the prisoner not guilty of the charges against him, and the Commission furthermore order that the said JAMES R. WRAY be released from custody, and that his bond be cancelled."

A LOYAL TENNESSEE CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Bolivar (Tenn.) correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writes under date of Oct. 30:

"On Tuesday last our soldiery were surprised at the arrival among us of a Tennessee cavalry regiment, which encamped near the town. They looked very much like a lot of 'secesh' as they made their 'grand *entrée*,' mounted as they were on a variety of horses, black, brown, white and 'yaller,' fat and lean, sound and spavined. Some of them had saddles, others not. Some of the chargers were curbed by the bit, others guided by rope halters. The arms were in keeping with the rest. Some of the men carried at 'right shoulder shift' a huge musket with the bayonet attached; others had a double-barreled shot-gun lengthwise across the saddle; others the squirrel rifle; and none of them the sabre.

Through curiosity I visited their camp and took a few items, which I deem may be of interest to your readers. The regiment has made this a point of rendezvous, and will be organized soon. It is called the First Western Tennessee Cavalry, and has been recruited under the auspices and through the energies of Col. PHELAN HURST, from the counties of McNairy, Hardin and Hardeman. White, Tishomingo Co., Miss., has sent one company. The first rendezvous of the regiment was at Bethel, Tenn., where it received horses, and for defence took indiscriminately such guns as had been captured from the rebels. The Lieutenant-Colonel is now at Columbus, getting the outfit of the regiment. The roster is:

PHELON HURST, Colonel, from Purdy, McNairy County.
—— Breckinridge, Lieutenant-Colonel, Hardeman County.
Stanford Warren, Adjutant.
Company A—Captain, Robert Thompson; First Lieutenant, James Smith.
Company B—Captain, —— Hodge.
Company C—Captain, —— McKemp.
Company D—Captain, Levi Hurst; First Lieutenant, James Norkett.
Company E—Captain, Aaron Gage; First Lieutenant, William Grant.
Company F—Captain, Elijah Roberts; First Lieutenant, W. L. Bagley; Second Lieutenant, William Boatright.
Company G—Captain, James M. Carter; First Lieutenant, J. J. Lancaster; Second Lieutenant, A. S. Pitts.
Company H—First Lieutenant, R. L. Dickerson.
Company I—Captain, E. B. Heuston; First Lieutenant, Wm. Chandler.
Company K—First Lieutenant, —— Berry.
The two other companies are still at Trenton.

Col. PHELAN HURST has become well known since the commencement of this rebellion. Thrice has he been imprisoned on account of his Union sentiments, and he came near being hung the last time. He is just as much a martyr as Parson BROWNLOW.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS was serenaded in Boston, on election night, and responded as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for the honor conferred upon me by this assembly, though I need not say that in accepting your kindness I take it rather as a mark of interest in the branch of the service which I represent. Massachusetts, by furnishing her men and resources freely and with a loyal spirit, has given ample proof of her devotion to the Union. I can say with pleasure that no men have taken the field who have been more true to their duty than the men of Massachusetts. When victory is won, and I trust it will be won at no distant day, perhaps no other State will have contributed more to the result. No shout of joy will be raised in the rebel camp nor in rebeldom when the result of to-day's election shall be known. I know not what ground those take who have raised this factious opposition, still I cannot believe that any considerable portion of the citizens of the State have a purpose to throw serious obstacles in the way of the Government.

Let me say to you that I accept your welcome as a proof of your approval of my conduct, and hereafter in whatever position I may be placed, I will endeavor so to act as to meet your approbation and that of my own dear, honored native State. I again thank you for your kindness, and I shall carry back with pleasure to those privates and officers who have not been absent on furloughs the proofs of your confidence and approval and of the appreciation of their sufferings.

Gen. BANKS was frequently interrupted by applause, and retired amidst the cheers of the multitude.

ORDERING OFF REGIMENTS.

Charges having been made that regiments were ordered out of the State for political objects, the Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following note, which shows that military necessity alone dictates these orders:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by Gov. MORGAN to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and to say in reply, that whilst His Excellency is profoundly impressed with the important results that hang on the election of Members of Congress, he cannot comply with the request in regard to the —— Regiment, or in any case make the interests of the service subordinate to other considerations.

The movements of regiments are governed by military necessities as they arise, and must conform to them in all cases.

The —— regiment cannot be made an exception to a rule well established and general in its application.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

The Commissioners for the Interior of the State Not Ready—Gen. Anthon Fully Prepared.

The draft, which was to have taken place on Monday, is indefinitely postponed, according to the following order:

ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1862.

It is stated for the information of Commissioners, that they are not to proceed with the draft until they shall have received from this Department formal orders to that effect, and giving the number of men to be drafted in each town.

The delay in transmitting to this office the returns of men enlisted in the several counties since July 2, will in some instances render it impracticable to issue such orders to Commissioners until after the 10th inst.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The reception of the excuses of exempts was, nevertheless, concluded yesterday, and Gen. ANTHON was all ready to proceed with the draft.

It is not yet known how many men are to be drafted in this City or Brooklyn—at least, if known, it is not made public. A careful canvass shows that there have 8,757 men enlisted in Brooklyn since July 2. If this be true, Brooklyn's quota is more than filled.

The natural exclamation of many upon hearing of this decision of the Adjutant-General, will be, "Oh, they're afraid to draft." All who believe that, will find themselves much mistaken when the proper time arrives. The State authorities have from the begining been determined to fulfill their duty to the letter, and have had no fears that the loyalty of the Empire State would not sustain them. But they have, in common with all good citizens, a State pride in avoiding the draft if it can be done with honor. So long as enlistments progressed as fast as the men could be armed and equipped, the draft was not necessary, and the non-completion of the enrollment was not deemed a material misfortune. The extension of time was mainly for the benefit of the country districts, which, as already shown, are still behindhand.

Meanwhile enlistments have been steadily progressing, so that if the draft is postponed much longer, it is not at all improbable that New-York City may escape the conscription altogether, or contribute so small a forced levy as to be scarcely perceptible.

Although we are not officially informed of the fact, it is yet currently reported that enough men have enlisted to fill the quota of New-York, but that many of them, including many who have received the bounties, have never joined any regiment or company. In short, the only evidence that many were recruited is the fact that bounties were paid, or subsistence charged, or the names enrolled on the rosters. The fact that the men are not in the ranks is yet to be accounted for. The point to be decided is, whether, if the men are deserters, they can be counted in the quota of New-York.

Another point arises from the conflicting claims of New-York and Brooklyn. Recruits from each city have enlisted in the other. Each city claims to have its citizens counted in its quota.

Some time will be required to complete the arrangement of these vexatious questions, and, as already stated, it is not at all improbable that the progress of recruiting will render the fact indisputable that the Empire City and the City of Churches have both supplied their quotas without a conscript.

OUR SHIP-YARDS.

We present to our readers this morning a statement of a portion of the work recently completed in the various ship-yards in this City and vicinity:

THE PROPELLER UNION.

Hull built by CHARLES H. MALLORY; machinery constructed by C. H. DELAMATER; owners, HARGOUS & Co.; at present in Government service.

Hull—Length on deck, 219 feet six inches; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet; depth to spar-deck, 24 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 16 feet; tonnage, 1,114 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors molded, 14 inches; sided, 9 inches, and are 27 inches apart at centres.

Engines—Vertical direct; two cylinders, each 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; no blowers; located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 13 feet; pitch, 18 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Hull built by ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co.; machinery, constructed by PUSEY, JONES & Co.; owners, H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth to spar deck, 18 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 15 feet; tonnage, 1,255 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails; floors molded, 13 inches; sided, 7 inches, and are 24 inches apart at centres.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder 45 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 4 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular; no blower; located in hold.

Propellers—Diameter, 13 feet 6 inches; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER WM. P. CLYDE.

Hull built by Mr. THATCHER; machinery constructed by PUSEY, JONES & Co.; owners, THOMAS CLYDE and others; at present in Government service.

Hull—Length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 7 inches; draft of water, 7 feet; tonnage, 250 tons. Frames of white oak and well fastened.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 22 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet.

Boilers—One, flues; located on deck.

Propeller—Diameter, 7 feet nine inches; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CHE-KIANG.

Hull built by HENRY STEERS; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works; owners, RUSSELL & Co.; intended service, coast of China.

Hull—Length on deck, 260 feet, breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water, 8 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 1,265 tons; frame of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; strapped with iron 4 by ⅝ inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 70 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, flue; no blowers; located in hold.

Water-Wheels—Diameter, 30 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER JOHN TAYLOR.

Hull built by BRAINARD & GAWLER; machinery constructed by JOHN MCGINNESS; intended service, New-York to Albany; owners, New-York and Albany Propeller Line.

Hull—Length on deck, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water, 8 feet; tonnage, 660 tons. Frame of white oak, and square fastened with galvanized iron in the best manner.

Engines—Vertical geared; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 8 inches.

Boilers—Two, flue; located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 11 feet.

THE PROPELLER NELLIE S. VAUGHN.

Hull built by JOHN YELL; machinery constructed by C. BALDWIN; intended service, harbor of New-York; owners, T. T. VAUGHN & CO.

Hull—Length on deck, 85 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 8 feet; tonnage, 120 tons. Frame of white oak, chesnut, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails; floors molded 4 inches; sided 6 inches, and are 14 inches apart at centres.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 1 foot 8 inches.

Boilers—One, return flue; no blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 6 feet 8 inches; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-LOONG.

Hull built by JOHN ENGLIS; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; intended service, Shanghai to Hankow, China; owners, EVERETT & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 280 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water, 5 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,075 tons; frames of white oak and chestnut, and fastened with copper, treenails and spikes. They are strapped with diagonal and double-laid iron 3½ by ⅜ inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 72 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—One, return tubular; located on guards.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 32 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER ANNA J. LYMAN.

Hull built by B. C. TERRY; machinery constructed by CURTIS & SCHAPTER; service, Harbor of New-York; owners, R. COFFIN & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 5 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 230. Frame of white oak and securely fastened.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 34 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 7 feet.

Boilers—One, flue; made of the best material.

Water-wheels—Diameter, 20 feet; material, wood.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER STACY PITCHER.

Hull built by J. R. DAVIS; machinery constructed by MURPHY, MCCREADY & WORDEN; owners, STACY, PITCHER & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft of water, 1 foot 4 inches; tonnage, 175 tons; frame of white oak, and fastened with copper and treenails; floors molded, 8 inches; sided 2½ inches, and are 18 inches apart at centres.

Engines—Horizontal; two cylinders, each 18 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet.

Boilers—One, tubular; located in hold.

Water-wheels—Diameter, 14 feet; material, wood.

THE IRON PROPELLER POCAHONTAS.

Hull and machinery constructed by NEAFIE & LONG; owners, Powhattan Steamboat Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water, 9 feet; tonnage, 525 tons. Frame of wrought iron plates, ⅜ of an inch in thickness and fastened with rivets of ⅜ to ¾ of an inch in diameter; floors molded, 4 inches; sided, ¾ of an inch, and are 23 inches apart at centres.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 9 feet.

Boilers—One, flue; located in hold; uses a blower.

Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet; material cast iron.

THE PROPELLER UNITED STATES.

Hull built by JOHN FOBY & BRO.; machinery constructed by REANEY, SON & ARCHIBALD; at present in Government service; owners, Commercial Transportation Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 9 inches; draft of water, 9 feet; tonnage, 325 tons; frame of white oak, and square fastened, with copper and treenails.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 28 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 4 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular; located on deck; no blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 8 feet 4 inches; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KEE-CHONG.

Hull built by LAWRENCE, FOULKS & Co.; machinery constructed by HENRY ESLER & Co.; service, Coast of China; owners, P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,100 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors molded, 15 inches; sided, 6 inches, and are 26 inches apart at centres. These frames are strapped with double and diagonal laid iron straps, 4 by ⅜ inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 50 inches of diameter; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue, located in hold; no blowers.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 inches; material, wrought iron.

THE PROPELLER GEORGE CROMWELL.

Hull built by ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co.; machinery constructed by PUSEY, JONES & Co.; owners, H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water, 15 feet; tonnage, 1,255 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails; floors molded, 13 inches; sided, 7 inches, and are 24 inches apart at centres.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 45 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 4 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular; no blower; located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 13 feet 6 inches; material, cast iron.

We also present, as annexed, a list of vessels now on the stocks, and those undergoing process of completion:

Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS are building two small propellers for private parties. Dimensions of first: Length, 95 feet; breadth, 18 feet; depth, 9 feet; tonnage, 141 tons. The second: Length, 80 feet; breadth, 18 feet; depth, 8 feet; tonnage, 106 tons.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. are building a steamer for Messrs. A. A. LOW & BROS., designed for the China trade, of the following dimensions: Length, 230 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 16 feet; tonnage, 790 tons. Also, two side-wheel steamers, designed to run between New-Orleans and Havana; length, 270 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 15 feet; tonnage, 1,500 tons. Also, a bark, building for Capt. JOHN HOUGH, of this City; length, 125 feet; breadth, 29 feet; depth, 11 feet; tonnage, 362 tons.

Mr. THOMAS COLLYER is building a side-wheel steamer on private account, for service on Long-Island Sound; she will be 220 feet long, 39 feet beam, 9 feet deep; tonnage, 640 tons. Her engine will be of the vertical beam description, 48-inch cylinder, with a stroke of 12 feet. Mr. COLLYER will soon lay the keel of another steamer for the New-Brunswick route, 175 feet long, 36 feet beam, 8½ feet deep; tonnage, 500 tons.

Messrs. WEBB & BELL have on the stocks a large steamship for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to be called the *Sacramento*. She will be 300 feet long, 42 feet 6 inches beam, 28 feet deep; tonnage, 2,583 tons. Also, a pilotboat for the New-York and Sag Harbor Pilot Company; length, 80 feet; breadth, 21 feet; depth, 8 feet; tonnage, 122 tons. Also, two ferryboats for the Union Ferry Company, similar in every respect; length, 163 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 12 feet; tonnage, 582 tons.

Mr. JOHN ENGLIS has in process of construction the side-wheel steamer *George B. McClellan*—owners, P. L. EVERETT & Co., of Boston. When finished, she will be 270 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold. She is destined for trade on the coast of China. Her tonnage will be 1,000 tons. Also a side-wheel steamer for the New-Jersey Transportation Company. Her dimensions will be: Length, 406 feet; breath, (over guards), 84; depth, 10 feet; tonnage, 2,8[illegible]0 tons. Also, a side-wheel steamer, to take the place of the *M. Sanford*, recently wrecked. Her dimensions will be: Length, 238 feet; breadth, 34 feet; depth, 12 feet; tonnage, 936 tons. Also, the new steamer *City of Worcester*. Length, 218 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 12 feet; tonnage, 667 tons.

Messrs. C. & R. POILLON have in progress of construction a propeller steamship, of [illegible] tons burden.

Mr. F. L. TUCKER is building a gunboat of 1,100 tons burden. Her dimensions will be: Length, 236 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet. This vessel is to be plated with iron ⅜ to 5-16ths inch thickness.

Mr. HENRY STEERS is building a side-wheel steamer for the Central American Transit Company, and when finished will take up her route of service on Lake Nicaragua; she will be of about 800 tons burden.

Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS is building a propeller, for Messrs. WETMORE & Co., of this City. She will be 175 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 18 feet deep; tonnage, 750 tons.

Mr. E. G. WHITLOCK has on the stocks a sidewheel steamer, designed to run on the North River to Rondout. She will be 285 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 10 feet deep; tonnage, 1,000 tons.

Mr. THOMAS STACK is building, for ARTHUR LEAVY, Esq., N. Y., a sidewheel steamer—length, 180 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth, 9 feet; tonnage, 600 tons.

North Carolinians Sick of the Rebellion.

We are informed by a gentleman who has just come from Wilmington, N. C., that the majority of the people of that city are heartily tired of the war, and would gladly hail a cessation of hostilities and a restoration of the Union. They have seen enough and suffered enough, not only in Wilmington, but throughout the old North State, to satisfy them of the utter folly and wickedness of the rebel attempt to break up the Government. Hundreds of families who, before the rebellion, were living in luxury, are now suffering from absolute want.

Butter sells at from 80 cents to $1 per pound; bacon from 65 to 75 cents; flour, $30 per barrel; boots, $25 to $30 per pair; coarse brogans, $10; cassimere pants, $25; Liverpool salt, $125 per sack; calico, $1 50 to $2 per yard; common felt hats, $6 each; tea, from $6 to $8 per pound; shirting, from $1 to $1 50 per yard; flannel, $2 50 and $3 per yard; cotton cards, formerly realizing 35 cents a pair, now sell for $12.

The city of Wilmington, which, before the rebellion, had a population of 12,000, has scarcely 6,000 now, and the business of the place has been entirely ruined.

A Melancholy Suicide.

A YOUNG MAN CUTS HIS THROAT IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS FAMILY.

A melancholy and horrible case of suicide occurred at a late hour on Friday night, in the upper part of the City. The victim was a young man about 29 years of age, named STEPHEN N. BOTSFORD, son of Mr. STEPHEN BOTSFORD, residing at No. 78 West Forty-eighth-street. Coroner RANNEY yesterday held an inquest upon the body, and the facts and circumstances connected with this sad tragedy were, so far as it was possible, developed by the testimony, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

For a day or two previous to his committing the deed, he had been heard by several members of his family to remark that the time had come for him to die. No serious importance, however, was attached to the remark, until the Friday afternoon preceding his death, at which time his conduct became so wild and strange, that his friends became suspicious that he was not in his right mind. He kept continually repeating the remark that his hour had come, and took leave of his friends as though he knew the moment of his departure from earth.

His mother testified that he had not been in good health for some time past; that he had joined the army soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, and was in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was slightly injured, but not sufficiently to prevent his performing his duty. A few months since, however, he was honorably discharged, on the ground of disability from wounds. When his family became satisfied that there was something wrong, they at once took every precaution possible to prevent him from doing harm, and for several hours a vigilant watch was kept upon all his movements. During the evening much of his time was spent in prayer, and he frequently implored the forgiveness of his parents and others for all the grief he had ever caused them. Between 10 and 11 o'clock his father left the room for a few moments, the deceased and his mother remaining. Soon afterward the young man suddenly started down stairs, and in spite of all his mother's efforts to stay his progress, he succeeded in getting to her room on the floor below, rushed to a drawer where his father's razor was kept, seized that instrument and drew it vigorously across his throat two or three times, thereby inflicting a most horrible and ghastly wound. When the mother, who had closely followed him down stairs, saw what he was after, she screamed and fled from the room. The father entered just as he had laid hold of the razor, and did all he could to prevent the fatal deed, but with one violent effort he thrust his father from him, and accomplished his purpose almost instantly, and then fell and expired.

His mother stated that she knew of nothing in particular which should cause him to commit the deed, but her impression was that his brain was diseased. During the last few hours of his life he frequently called the name of a young lady, and wished his mother to send for her, but the person whom he named was not known to the family.

The deceased is said to have been a kind and affectionate son and brother, a brave soldier and a young man of much promise. His family is well-known and highly respectable. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by suicide from insanity.

Death of Thomas Collyer.

THOMAS COLLYER, a well known ship-builder of this City, died on Friday evening, at the Everett House. His funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, in Sing Sing, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CELEBRATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW-YORK.—At sunset the Democratic Artillery, under command of Capt. FRANK CLARK, of the Eleventh Ward, fired a salute of one hundred guns. At 6 o'clock precisely the whole of old Tammany was simultaneously illuminated. The effect was good, and elicited the loud cheers of the assembled multitude. The indomitable Capt. RYNDERS was around as usual, superintending arrangements, and keeping the boys in good humor and in order. Robertson's Band enlivened the occasion by their most popular and patriotic airs. Owing to the condition of the streets, and the threatening aspect of the weather, the attendance was not as large as expected. No regular meeting was organized, but a number of volunteer speeches were delivered in the Hall. The assemblage broke up shortly after the illumination was over, and the lights of Tammany faded into darkness.

THAT DEMOCRATIC GUN.—That Rynders Democratic brass cannon was made to do its noisy work again in front of old Tammany last evening, much to the annoyance of those who cannot appreciate the late Seymour victory. Most people supposed the election, with its accompanying "noise and confusion," ended last Tuesday; but the Democracy seem determined to keep it up. They are in a measure excusable, however, for it is a long time since they have celebrated a victory in this State, and the Lord only knows when they will have another chance.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN AN AFFRAY.—Coronor NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of WILLIAM HANNEGAN, aged 18 years, a native of this City, who died from injuries received about two months ago in an affray. The deceased was a carman, and at the time he received the injuries he was driving his cart up Eleventh-avenue. He came in collision with a cart going in the opposite direction, and in a few moments a fight ensued between the two drivers. During the *melée*, the antagonist of the deceased threw a large stone, which struck the latter upon his head, knocking him off his cart. He was shortly afterwards found by the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct in a state of insensibility, conveyed to the Station-house, and subsequently to his residence, where he lingered until yesterday. The perpetrator fled immediately after the commission of the act and no clue has yet been obtained as to who or where he is. The jury were therefore compelled to render a verdict that deceased came to his death at the hands of some person to them unknown.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM MACHINERY.—A youth sixteen years of age, named JOHN DRUMMOND, whose parents reside at No. 26 Avenue A, while at work in the manufacturing establishment No. 55 Ann-street, on Friday evening, was caught in the belt of the fly-wheel of the engine, and, before the machinery could be stopped, he was torn and mangled so seriously that he died soon afterwards. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body yesterday.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes have taken place in the Police Department during the past week:

Appointments—Thomas M. Wiswell, Fifteenth; William Meeks, Forty-second; John Dougherty, (doorman,) Fourteenth.

Resignations—John Mikes, First; Jos. P. Bull, Fifteenth; Wm. H. Rhodes, Fourteenth; Gordon R. Booth, Forty-seventh; John Keeppenrenter, Fourteenth; John M. Taylor, Twenty-ninth; George E. Bord, Twenty-second; Geo. Unger, Twenty-second; Geo. Henry and John McDermott, Thirteenth.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Nov. 7, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 31	195	210	405
Admitted to Nov. 7	26	14	40
Discharged, cured or relieved	32	33	65
Died	4	7	11
Remaining at date	185	184	369

Males, 355; females, 14.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—The canvass authorized by the Board of Supervisors to ascertain the number of men enlisted in Kings County since July 2, 1862, having been completed, shows the following result:

Bounties paid since Aug. 17, 1862	6,470
Enlisted between July 2 and Aug. 17, 1862	2,287

The number of men enlisted between the 2d of July and 17th of August, in the different Wards of Brooklyn, is as follows, as ascertained by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors:

Ward.	Men.	Ward.	Men.
1	210	11	215
2	86	12	51
3	129	13	206
4	69	14	170
5	128	15	52
6	122	16	82
7	183	17	91
8	60	18	42
9	162	19	49
10	178	Total	2,287

The above number, added to the 6,470 men to whom bounties have been paid, makes a total of 8,757. As the quota required from Kings County is 8,600 men, there is, according to the estimate of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, an overplus of 157 men. The deserters have not been deducted from the total amount, and it will perhaps be difficult to ascertain their exact number. The Second Senatorial Regiment had about 1,100 men on the roster, but of this number not more than 860 marched from Brooklyn. The Second Senatorial Regiment has lost 238 men by desertion, and so it is with all the others in about the same proportion. It will probably be found that at least one thousand men (equal to a full regiment) have deserted from the regiments credited to Brooklyn, since the 2d of July last. Whether this number will be deducted from the total number raised, or not, remains undecided for the present. As matters now stand, it appears that the draft has been indefinitely postponed. It was to have taken place on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M., but in consequence of the existing uncertainty as to the number of men Brooklyn is entitled to be credited with, the draft will not take place until further orders from Albany.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The wills of the following persons were admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's office last week: WM. P. FORD, of Brooklyn, and WM. VAN VOORHIES, of New-Lotts. In the last will the following bequests are made: $1,000 to the American Bible Society; $1,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church; $1,000 to the Home Missionary Society, and $1,000 to the American Tract Society, of New-York

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our dispatches this morning that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been relieved of his command, and that Gen. BURNSIDE is now in command of the Army of the Potomac. The order was delivered to Gen. MCCLELLAN at 11 o'clock on Friday night by Gen. BUCKINGHAM in person, and his last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers yesterday, informing them that the command had devolved upon Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

Our dispatches, both special and to the Associated Press, agree in the statement that the main rebel army has probably eluded Gen. MCCLELLAN so far as to avoid a battle in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, our Washington correspondent informs us, were at present at Warrenton, on Friday which place was taken possession of by our advance on Thursday. The rebel Gen. A. P. HILL'S command was at Warrenton on the day previous to the occupation of the place by our forces — his command and STUART'S Cavalry forming the rear guard of LEE'S force. The Secessionists at Warrenton prophecy a great battle in the vicinity in a few days. Stonewall JACKSON, they say, is only ten miles off, with a force of seventy thousand men, while BRAGG is at Gordonsville in great force. It is expected that this great battle will take place at Waterloo,—which, we may explain, is a small town in Fauquier County, near the Rappahannock.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday, says: "From present appearances, we judge there will, at present, be no fighting in front. LEE and his army will retreat upon Richmond, and go into Winter quarters there. It is the purpose of JEFF. DAVIS to lead our army on, to divide our forces if he can do so conveniently, and to harass portions of our army. One thing he means to do, and that is to put us to all the expense he can, and thus worry us out and make the Northern people thoroughly sick of the war; not to effect a compromise, as the Northern peace party suppose, but to secure the independence of the South."

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Harper's Ferry, under date of Nov. 6, that "two ladies arrived to-day from Martinsburgh, having walked the whole distance, nineteen miles, along the railroad track. They report that the rebel pickets left Martinsburgh yesterday morning, but say they have still a strong force at Bunker Hill. They confirm the destruction of the railroad track from a point a few miles beyond Harper's Ferry to North Mountain, six miles West of Martinsburgh. All the Company's property at Martinsburgh was also completely destroyed."

We have, through a Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an important report from North Carolina, to the effect that the expedition under command of Gen. FOSTER, already spoken of, has been entirely successful in at least one of its objects. The gunboat *Delaware* is stated to have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Newbern, on the 5th inst., with intelligence that the expedition proceeded to Plymouth, where some 3,000 rebels, about one-half cavalry, were surrounded, and compelled to surrender unconditionally. A dispatch from Washington informs us that no such news has reached the Navy Department, but this does not render the report improbable, by any means. It is hardly possible, however, that an expedition organized on so extensive a scale should have so small an object as the capture of this small body of rebels, and we shall be quite likely to hear of further and more important operations soon. Plymouth, the scene of this alleged capture, is the Capital of Washington County, N. C. It is a small village, containing less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, located about eight miles south from Roanoke River, where it enters Albemarle Sound, and is connected with a small inlet called Nag's Head. It is about fifty miles in a straight line, north of Newbern, with which it has water communication via Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and the Neuse River. It was, previous to the rebellion, a place of active trade.

We publish, elsewhere, an order from the Adjutant-General in reference to the forthcoming draft. Several counties in the interior of the State having filled their quotas, it has been found advisable to modify the designation of dépôts of rendezvous. The following Commandants of the respective posts have been designated: Albany, Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. RATHBONE; New-York, Brig.-Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. PALMENTER; Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. BURNSIDE; Elmira, Col. S. M. ALLEY; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. LANGING.

A London correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: "It is well you are just completing a fleet of 'Monitors.' You are likely to need them before long. *Workmen are engaged night and day on the Mersey, on the Clyde and elsewhere in building some 20 iron-clads, which are to see service in American waters. They are intended to convoy vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact.* My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters. I can only see one way of preventing a good deal of mischief. Every port for which they are designed ought to be in the power of the American Government before these ugly monsters can cross the Atlantic. Then you might welcome them as effective aids in future operations. To disarm suspicion it is popularly given out that this iron fleet is being built for the Chinese Government; but I need hardly tell you that Mr. [illegible] form one of the chief contracting parties."

A dispatch dated Louisville, Nov. 5, states that Gen. SILL'S Division reached Nashville on the day preceding.

Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU'S division of Gen. ROSECRANS' army is to be detached from Gen. MCCOOK'S army corps, and after being reinforced will act as an independent column. What direction it is to take, is not yet known.

The Military Commission, sitting at the Lower Sioux Agency, on the cases of those Indians engaged in the late massacres in Minnesota, has found over three hundred of them guilty, and condemned them to be hung. Their fate lies with the authorities at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Scotia* came up to the City yesterday morning, and her advices, which are two days later than those by the *Norwegian*, are published this morning. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. Mr. CAMERON, our Minister to Russia, came as passenger on board the *Scotia*; also, Lord LYON, the British Minister to this country. The steamer *Gladiator*, from Nassau, had arrived at Liverpool, having on board 1,500 bales of cotton. She took over sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore WILKES, which had caused some little excitement on 'Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that WILKES, with his squadron, had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect. Mr. GLADSTONE had reiterated his sentiments on the American question, in a letter written to a Manchester merchant. He took occasion to say, however, "that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take, or be a party to taking any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time, longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case." All of which signifies that the time for English recognition or intervention has not yet arrived. The violent gales which had visited England, had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting consideraple damage in some sections. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, though no change of prices had taken place. Breadstuffs were steady and firm, and Provisions were flat and heavy. Consols were quiet at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

A decision was expected on Friday in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, which is still at Philadelphia. The Court was not, however, prepared to render one. Mr. G. M. WHARTON, on the part of the claimant, presented an additional affidavit in relation to the ownership of the vessel, to the reception of which District-Attorney COFFEE objected on two grounds: First, that it was not respectful to the Government, in referring to it as a "Northern one:" and, secondly, that it contained declarations which the person making it knew to be false. The Judge said he should allow the paper to be filed, as he was desirous of having all the testimony that could be furnished in respect to the ownership of the steamer.

The Detroit *Tribune*, New-London *Chronicle*, Hartford *Times*, Hartford *Press* and Hartford *Courant* have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper and everything used in making a newspaper.

The Orange, N. J., War Committee has declared a dividend of 22 ℔ cent. on moneys received for bounties to volunteers, there being that amount of surplus after paying each volunteer $100 in cash and $100 in scrip. Subscribers now receive a certificate for the balance, signed by the Town Clerk, payable in installments as soon as the Legislature shall authorize a tax to be levied for that purpose.

The vote of Livingston County, the home of Gen. WADSWORTH, is most gratifying. The majority is nearly double what his opponents conceded, and largely ahead of what was claimed. The Geneseo *Republican* gives the following figures:

Avon	82	Lima	55
Caledonia	59	Nunda	127
Genesus	123	Ossian	25
Geneseo	150	Sparta	13
Leicester	13	Springwater	255
Livonia	273	York	239

Portage will add 100 to these majorities. Mount Morris gives SEYMOUR 128; North Dansville, 79; Groveland, 6; and West Sparta, 1. Geneseo, it will be remembered, is the place of Gen. WADSWORTH'S residence.

ALEX. MCDONALD, a rebel engineer on the southern end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stole a locomotive from Bowling Green, on Nov. 5, taking it from the hands of another engineer, proposing to put in the dépôt; instead of which he ran it down on the Memphis Branch Road 18 miles, burned out the flues, and otherwise injured the machinery to the amount of $3,000. MCDONALD was pursued by employes of the road on a hand-car, who recaptured the locomotive, but MCDONALD escaped.

The missing steamer *Trenton*, which it was feared was lost, as she did not arrive at Washington from this City in due season, has at last turned up at the place of her destination. Her Captain tried a trip through the Chesapeake Canal, and met with unexpected delays.

During the last four months the Provost Marshal of Philadelphia has taken into custody 630 deserters, 647 stragglers, and sent 4,194 convalescent soldiers to their regiments.

It is reported that the President has tendered to SCHUYLER COLFAX the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of Secretary SMITH'S acceptance of the Judgeship of the United States Supreme Court.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, JOHN CLARKIN and GEO. GROMER, previously convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

Breadstuffs were in active demand on Saturday; prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Corn was rather cheaper. Cotton was less freely purchased, but was stiffly held. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco, Whisky, Hops, Fruit and Seeds were in moderate request. A lively inquiry prevailed for Chicory, Coffee, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Wool and the principal kinds of Oils at buoyant rates. Freight engagements were restricted, though rates were essentially unaltered. There were 620 vessels of all classes in port.

OUR RUSSIAN RELATIONS.—Our Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, Mr. CAMERON, arrived in this City yesterday, and will leave immediately for Washington. The object of the return to this country at this important juncture of our affairs in Europe, of our Minister to this great Power, is unknown. Some who fancy that Mr. STANTON is about to resign, also imagine that Mr. CAMERON will again resume his old post of Secretary of War, while others think he has come home for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate from Pennsylvania, this Winter. It is understood, however, that he is back to this country permanently—that he will not again return to the illustrious Court in which he has had such a brief experience of diplomatic life. If such be the case, it is to be hoped that not a day will be lost in appointing his successor, who should be a man of first-class ability, and a man who will adhere to his post at least until the termination of Mr. LINCOLN'S term of office. Until the close of the war, our relations with the great European Powers will always be in somewhat of a critical condition; and when the tremendous importance of maintaining pacific relations abroad are considered, it will be seen that we should have an active and patriotic representative always at his post of duty.

Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who was Mr. CAMERON'S predecessor as Minister to the Russian Court, and who, since his return to his own, his native land, has greatly distinguished himself by his campaign in Kentucky, by his intellectual tilt with GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, and by his challenging Mr. BIRDSALL to fight a duel, will, it is generally supposed, again succeed to the post. Whether this is really to be the case, we have as yet no definite information from Washington.

Mr. CAMERON reports our relations with Russia to be still very satisfactory, and the friendship of that Government to be as reliable as ever. The Czar has an intelligent appreciation of the position and progress of our affairs; and though, like ourselves, he thinks that the military progress might be more rapid, he is not inclined to be either critical or censorious.

The Democrats and the Election.

Throughout the whole of the late political campaign we recognized the fact that the votes to be cast for Mr. SEYMOUR would come from two entirely opposite classes of voters; that every one who opposed the war and was in favor of peace, immediate and on any terms, would be found voting for him, and that many would also vote for him who were earnestly and honestly in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously till the rebellion was suppressed. We recognize this fact now. The *Tribune* declares that it found no supporter of SEYMOUR, who did not support him "as the Peace candidate." Our own experience is different. We found many who supported him claiming that he would push on the war heartily. They seemed to us under a very strange hallucination, and we warned them repeatedly that they were going in bad company, and were in danger of being cheated upon this very point, which seemed to us a vital one. They did not give heed to our warnings, and the election of Mr. SEYMOUR is the result.

The election has not done away with the fact of which we have spoken. It has rather brought Mr. SEYMOUR and his supporters face to face with it. It is still true that men have voted for him believing that his election would tend to help the rebels in successfully maintaining their position, and that others have voted for him believing that his election would speed on the war to the overthrow of the rebellion; and both parties, now that the result which they hoped for is attained, are outspoken in their views of it. We know of one instance, and we doubt not there have been many, in which it has been openly declared by Mr. SEYMOUR'S supporters since the election that they would now proceed and carry out their original programme of bringing the two sections together under the Montgomery Constitution, and then by Convention, or some other means, excluding New-England from the new nation; and in our opinion the call now made in some quarters for an immediate meeting of the new Congress, which cannot by law meet till a year from next December, unless convened by the President, points in this direction.

And therefore we warn the loyal portion of Mr. SEYMOUR'S supporters, as we have warned them before, that there is danger in this direction. It cannot be denied that the result of the late elections has been to place in positions of power and influence some men whose sympathies are not with us, but with the rebels—men to whom the rebels look with hope for help, and whom they consider to bear the same relation to the body of loyal men at the North as "the five just men in Sodom" did to their besotted fellow-citizens. It remains to be seen whether these men shall be able to wield the power which has been placed in their hands for the overthrow of the nation before the people can interfere. The voice of the people cannot be uttered again in a popular election for a year. We know well that if the efforts of these men to destroy the nation shall be made, and shall not be successful before that time comes round, there will be another political revolution which will throw them out of power with more speed than they have now been put in.

We shall do all in our power to prevent their success; and we call upon the loyal supporters of Mr. SEYMOUR to watch them and work against them, for the preservation of the country; assuring them that in such a work they will find themselves seconded and supported by the great body of the loyal men of the land.

SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.—A dispatch from Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE still further postpones, and this time indefinitely, the long talked-of and much dreaded draft. The reason assigned is, the difficulty of procuring correct returns of the persons who have enlisted in all the counties, so as to apportion rightly among the counties the number to be drafted from each.

The practical operation of the effort of the Government to get soldiers into its service by draft, is far from satisfactory. There must be a glaring defect somewhere in the laws, and it is the duty of Congress at its next session to find where the trouble is and remedy it. In midsummer, the President of the United States deeming the Republic in imminent danger, ordered a draft of 300,000 men to its immediate support in the field. More than three months have passed, and yet not a man has been obtained from the great State of New-York under the President's order for a draft. Nor is it possible to tell when the first conscript will be had. If in this mode the Government is to be preserved when in great danger, then is its continued existence extremely precarious.

We cannot for a moment think that the authorities of New-York State have purposely obstructed the draft; though we must not shut out the fact that other States—Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, for instance—have long since complied with the requisition of the General Government, and enforced the conscription. We have subjected the Republicans and Unionists in New-York State, who were the earnest supporters of the Government, to all the injuries and losses politically of the draft, in the late canvass. We had thorough, searching enrollments; ostentatious parade of the voluminous lists under the protection of soldiers to the place of sacred deposit; formal and protracted sessions of Commissioners and Surgeons, for the purpose of relieving from the draft all who were rightfully exempt. All this was in progress in the heat and excitement of the State canvass, and it was doubtless the means of much disaffection to the Government among the electors. And now, when all the harm possible has been done, and after the Government is defeated before the country, we are told that the draft cannot take place as soon as expected, and it is postponed till further orders.

All this delay and confusion must be attributed to the original, cardinal mistake, of allowing credits to counties for volunteers furnished previously to the draft. This rests on no sound principle. A volunteer goes to the war because he is willing and prepared, and chooses to go. He does not put himself in the hands of his county in order that it may trade on him, and make aught by his going or staying. Reject this mischievous mistake of attempting to equalize—the source of endless and fatal delay and confusion—and any draft ordered by Government could be filled in ten days.

England's Bonds to Keep the Peace.

The experiences of the existing war in the United States are establishing, beyond all cavil, the supreme importance of American products to the continued welfare of European nations. When peace shall return to our shores, and commerce fall again into its former channels, we may rest assured that no foreign Government having the military power to do us harm will be at all inclined, on any ground short of the necessity of its own existence, to renew the reign of strife.

England has often, in periods of peace, fretted against her condition of dependence on the American States for cotton. Every encouragement that Government could give has been afforded, and every scheme and combination that interested capital could call into activity has been in operation, to develop other sources of supply for the essential staple. All experiments of this kind failed. And now civil war in the United States, involving the total loss of the American supply, has added its tremendous pressure to the same end. But even this frightful stimulation does not accomplish the desires of British capitalists and economists. A "cotton famine" stares England in the face. Millions of her operatives are becoming paupers, to be fed by Government bounty or private charity; and prince and pauper alike turn anxiously to America, imploring the fates for a return to peace.

Was it for this that English rulers hailed with ill-concealed delight the beginning of trouble to the American Union? We may be sure not. They did not, unfortunately for them, perceive the end from the beginning. They anticipated, undoubtedly, an easy triumph of the rebellion. If that triumph did not instantaneously occur, they regarded as the most likely thing in the world a safe intervention on their part to enforce the defeat and disorganization of the American Government. *Then* England would practically own the cotton-fields of the Gulf States, and become undisputed mistress of the world.

This calculation has been balked, as many a wicked one has been before, and as such ought ever to be. England is learning now the pith of one of her own proverbs, the folly of waiting for dead men's shoes. The American Government did not succumb so easily to treason; and what England hoped to gain by inheritance, or by virtue of the office of Administrator which she stood ready to assume, she can only take by war, open and declared, against the American Union. And for that she is not prepared, on more considerations than the mere one of comparative military and naval strength, and the prospect of success or failure in hostilities.

The United States, albeit engaged in civil war, is still one of the most valuable customers that England has. In all the finer fabrics of cotton and wool, in many of the staples of the same material, in the multiform shapes of steel and the finer metals, in malt and distilled liquors, in porcelain and pottery work, and in a thousand other varieties of manufacture, wherein excellence is only obtained by the combinations of great wealth, educated skill and cheap labor, the United States is confessedly inferior to England, and draws freely, to the extent of many millions a year, on her workshops. If the loss of American cotton has brought poverty and hunger to the door of millions of English operatives, so would a war with the United States on that account plunge other millions of her people into like distress. This was apparently not thought of by English rulers at the outset of their sympathy with rebellion; but now the stern fact is before them to crush and humble their swift siding against us.

But this is not all. The United States not only buys the wares of millions of English operatives besides the cotton spinners, but she gives in return what England cannot be deprived of and live! It is a fact, never clearly revealed till now, that England looks to America for bread as well as cotton. To be placed in a condition of hostility to the United States, to have the flow of cereals from this country abroad suspended, would be a calamity to England by the side of which a diminished cotton supply would be hardly appreciable. The instant advance of "the staff of life" to high prices, coupled with existing distress from suspended manufactures and the inadequate charitable relief, would start all England into a wail, the like of which has only come upon the ear of Christendom once in this generation—from Ireland in 1848. British rulers see this portent, and not all the world can move them to do what in their hearts they quite recently desired.

As for the future of cotton, we Americans are easy. Free labor will produce it in the United States as abundantly as slave labor did. *Free labor*, most stable of all, cheapest of all, most righteous of all, the only honest labor, and solely entitled to Heaven's blessing. Florida is open to free labor now. It never had a white population equal to its occupancy and improvement. And yet Florida has more cotton land, perhaps, than the entire of cotton plantations that have hitherto enriched slaveholders and supplied the world. Under the auspices of *free labor* cotton-planting will soon be resumed in the South, and the arrogant nations that have kicked against the American monopoly will in the future become more than ever tribute-payers to the American Republic.

The Danger of Overtrading in a Time of War.

It is now pretty generally conceded that a period of war is not necessarily one of commercial disaster. War is an enormous consumer. Its demands are active and imperious. They admit of no delay, and must be supplied at whatever cost. Commercial activity in such circumstances is a necessity. That this activity may be—frequently is—something very different from real commercial prosperity, we are willing to admit, but that it may be made conducive to the highest and most substantial prosperity of a country, is abundantly proved by the history of European States. The commercial progress of Great Britain at no time stands out more conspicuously than in the period in which it was engaged in its great struggle with NAPOLEON—during a part of which time it stood against the combined commercial opposition of Europe.

The expenses of Government, increased during this struggle, from about 90 million dollars per annum in 1792 to nearly 600 millions in 1815; still, such was the astonishing development of the National resources under these apparently disastrous influences, that the country was able, during the last years of the war, not only to bear, with comparative ease, the annual tax of 350 millions, but to lend yearly 55 million dollars to the Continental Powers, and at the same time raise by voluntary contribution more than 30 million dollars to relieve the sufferings of its own poor. The war created, to a certain extent, the means of its support. The stimulus of the rapidly expanding currency, the new wants opened by the war, and the activity infused by the same cause into every branch of industry, all acted as spurs to commerce. The exports and imports doubled between the years mentioned, (the former amounting to 300 million,) and the shipping increased from one to two and a half million tons.

There is no reason why this country should not, with proper care, have a similar prosperity in the midst of war. But it must be remembered that a commerce conducted under these circumstances is liable to peculiar dangers, and this is the point to which we wish at present to direct particular attention. The ease in the money market, always existing when large issues of Government stocks are taking place, and the high prices of all classes of articles in a time of war, lead almost irresistibly to a vast extension of private credits and overtrading. In the period already spoken of, in Great Britain, these causes operated so powerfully as to bring about two of the most disastrous epochs in English history. In 1810 a continuous course of overtrading brought the country into a condition of wide-spread distress, after a period of almost unexampled prosperity. The process by which this was effected, is thus described by Mr. TOOKE:

"As a real or apprehended scantiness of supply and an exaggerated anticipation of demand, had led to high prices and an enlargement of the circulation of private paper, so returning abundance and postponed demand occasioned a recoil of prices and a reduction of private paper to the level whence both had risen. There was in 1808, a real scantiness of supply. This actual deficiency was itself sufficient to justify a great part of the rise, and as in the early part of the grand experiment (which I date from the close of 1807 and beginning of 1808) made by BONAPARTE to exclude this country from all intercourse with the Continent of Europe, it was uncertain whether a considerable and almost indefinite period might not elapse before the deficiency could be relieved by importation, a further rise was necessary upon two grounds: the one to limit consumption, and the other to hold out a sufficient inducement to overcome the very great obstructions to importation. The advance proved indeed, as is usual in cases of speculation, to be more than adequate to both these purposes. The stock of these articles which had been most scarce were eked out by economy in the consumption, and, in some instances, by the employment of substitutes. There was, accordingly, by the Summer of 1810, a great fall in the price of nearly all the articles which had experienced any considerable rise in the two preceding years."

Scarcely had the country recovered from the distress of 1810 and '11, when, by the action of precisely the same causes, it was brought down again to the calamitous position in which it found itself in 1816, after the close of the war. These examples illustrate the dangers to which we are now exposed.

Our position is to-day very similar to that of England in 1809. Gold was then constantly rising in value, and this with us is accomplishing nearly all that the anticipation of the exclusive measures of NAPOLEON effected. Merchants now look forward to the time when the price of exchange will put a practical check upon foreign trade. The smallness of our imports last year have left us with a real or anticipated scarcity of supply, and the rapid advance of prices tempts every one who can procure credit to enter with a greater or less venture upon the field of speculation. Under these influences our imports, which up to this time last year amounted to little more than 100 million dollars, have this year advanced to about 148 million. Here is an increase of 48 million, or about one-half of this whole amount imported last year. A part of this advance is, perhaps, demanded, for the sales of all kinds of goods have been much greater during the past year than was anticipated in the early part of the season. Some allowance must be made, also, for the surplus which existed from the stock of 1860. Still, it should not be forgotten that deductions drawn from the year just past are not safe guides in the new set of circumstances into which we are now entering. We have hitherto felt the war financially only in the stimulus it has given trade by its immense increase to our currency. We shall now begin to feel it in the narrowing of our resources. The tax which goes into operation this month must necessarily diminish the ability of a large class of persons to purchase many articles which they have enjoyed, with even more than normal freedom during the continuance of the tremendous circumstances of the past year. An expanded currency with a heavy, operant tax, must produce a very different state of things from an expanded currency alone. With the one, economy is scarcely a virtue, with the other it is a necessity.

We do not make these remarks because we think it clear that the supply of foreign goods is already too great. We speak in anticipation and against a spirit which we see growing up in community. The high excitement produced by the rapid transitions of political events in a time of war, naturally imparts its spirit to all classes of transactions. Our Stock Exchange exhibits its feverish influence. A continuous rise of prices has for more than a year been taking place in a large class of articles. Let not the prudent caution of our merchants be relaxed by this. We are in a position where every influence tends to overtrading, but where overtrading can produce only ruin. The country may have the great commercial prosperity which Great Britain enjoyed during a large part of her Napoleonic wars, but our people must not and cannot endure a period of disaster brought on by overtrading like that which filled that country with gloom during the distressing years of 1810 and 1815. A little caution now may save us from incalculable suffering in the future.

Vermont Sustaining the Government.

One of our cotemporaries, some time ago, in the course of a series of attacks upon the Government, for what it claimed were dangerous assaults upon the liberty of the citizen, took occasion to rejoice over a prospect which it thought was impending in Vermont between the National Government and the State Government and the Courts. Some parties had been arrested by order of the Government and locked up in jail for discouraging enlistments—and a *habeas corpus* having been issued by the United States District Judge, the Marshal refused, by order of the Government, to bring the men before the Court; whereupon the Judge made an order directing the Marshal to show cause before him why he should not be attached for contempt of Court.

Our cotemporary, as we have said, saw in this affair prospects of a collision. Visions floated before its mind of a peremptory order upon the Marshal to produce the men, of a further refusal, of an application to the State authorities for assistance, and a determination on their part to resist to the uttermost this exercise of National tyranny, and to defend the rights of the citizen.

And certainly, if there was anything in this outcry of danger to the popular liberties, there was no place where such a struggle would be more likely to be entered upon than in Vermont. Her people have always been as free a people and as attached to the principles of freedom as those of any of the States. Nowhere would danger to popular liberty be met more intelligently or with firmer resistance than among the Green Mountains.

It will not, therefore, be without interest to see what action was taken in this matter by the liberty-loving people of Vermont. The judge, when the order above spoken of was returnable, held that the Marshal had done wrong, and fined him $100, which the Marshal paid, and there was an end of the legal proceedings. The counsel for one of the men was elected to the State Senate, and when the Senate met he introduced a resolution for a committee to inquire into the facts of the case. A motion was made to amend his resolution, so as to direct the committee "to report whether any inquiry is necessary or proper." The mover of the resolution strenuously opposed the amendment, but the Senate adopted it by the quite decisive vote of 26 to 1, and having so amended the resolution, they proceeded to reject it by the same vote of 26 to 1, being unanimous, with the exception of the one who had been counsel for the imprisoned Secessionist. In the words of a member, "the resolution was, first, unnecessary; and, second, mischievous."

Vermont has confidence in the Government, in its honesty, in its love for freedom, in its desire to preserve all the rights of the citizen. But she also recognizes the fact that we are in a state of war, in a struggle for National existence, in which, if we are defeated, all our liberties are sure to be destroyed. And in such a time she recognizes the worth of the words of the old French hero: that it is the duty of true lovers of their country "to honor good patriots, and even to support them in venial errors, that we may all encourage each other to do the right." Those who seek to attain other ends, by outcries of danger to our liberties, need look for no help from freedom-loving Vermont.

THE RETURN OF LORD LYONS.—Her Majesty's representative near this Government returned to this country yesterday, in the *Scotia*, after an absence in England of nearly four months. There is a great deal of speculation as to the instructions he may have brought with him in reference to his action in the present condition of our affairs. It is probable that they do not differ materially from the very general instructions he received one and two years ago, on the same subject, and that the policy of his Government, and his duty, for some time to come, will still be to watch and wait. The Cabinet Council which was summoned to meet previous to his departure from England, and the object of which, it was supposed, was to discuss the policy he should be directed to pursue, and the instructions he should receive, did not sit; but the *Army and Navy Gazette* infers from the expressions of Ministers individually, that the British Government is not inclined to depart from the course it has hitherto pursued in reference to our contest. "But," adds the organ of Mr. Correspondent RUSSELL, "Lord LYONS may nevertheless be able to represent to the American Government the views of the British Ministry as to certain contingencies, and to indicate changes of policy which may be forced on them by the advent of certain events." This speculative remark of the astute Mr. RUSSELL is very likely to be quite correct; and as the "cer-

tain contingencies and "certain events" referred to are largely in the keeping of Gen. McClellan and his gallant army, we trust that the movements and the operations of the latter may be such that the "views" and the "policy" which it may be Lord Lyons' duty to indicate, will be entirely satisfactory to the American people.

Our New Custom-house.

There are many persons in this our great Metropolis of New-York, who saw the late marble Custom-house of our noble port rise upon the ruins of the buildings which originally stood upon its site. There we saw the vaults of the eloquent Dr. Phillips' church opened, and felt the nothingness of human things exemplified in the small piles of dark dust, and shingly, tapering pieces of saturated, decayed coffin-wood, which was all that remained of those aforetime active citizens like ourselves, who had been laid into the ground with many tears.

Patient Frazee!—the architect of the old Custom-house of New-York—who built from the Greek models, which he said were "eternal!" Much would he grieve to find, were he now above ground, that his cherished and finished conceptions were no longer sufficient for the vastly increased business of the Custom Department of our great National City.

But, still, the *old* Custom-house is an honored "institution" in the land. Its present office is not only one of dignity, but of the greatest importance to the country at large. It is the Sub-Treasury of the United States, in the second most important commercial capital in the world! And wait but a little while, and we shall see it *the* first. When the unnatural and suicidal war which is now upon us shall have been closed—and closed, let us hope, forever!—our Union shall again arise, "not for a day, but for all time."

Meanwhile, the great marble edifice, so lately the sufficiently spacious and commodious Custom-house of New-York, is found inadequate to the extended and constantly extending commerce of our port; our port!—the great gate from the Atlantic to America, through which the deep-drawing barks do come to disgorge their precious freightage, and through which pass, in return, the kindly fruits of our luxuriant earth, so that, in due time, they upon the other side may enjoy them! insomuch that, by the traffic both ways, the fish have fled from Hendrick Hudson's river, "vexed by the innumerable keels."

And hence the necessity of a new Rialto—a place where "multitudes of men commercing" may transact their business—with ample room and verge enough for all and every part of the same.

The Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, was the edifice selected for the new Custom-house, and was accordingly purchased by the United States Government for that purpose. Every New-Yorker, and also all who have had commercial operations in the Metropolis, need not be told that it is a noble structure, of dark gray granite, majestic in its proportions, answering conspicuously and favorably at once to "that first appeal which is to the eye," in the dignity of its presence.

On the portico of that fine building, between the two westernmost columns, (like the rest, of solid granite, in one block,) upon Wall-street, Daniel Webster stood when he said, in the clear hearing of ten thousand people, whose eyes were only upon him, and the only sound in whose ears was his stentorian, sonorous, musical voice, he, with a prescience, a consciousness that there was an "odor of nationality about the Union," which even a bank note—in itself a simple token, a flimsy and yet a strong piece of thin paper—could efficiently and sufficiently represent our country from Maine to Oregon!

Mr. Hiram Barney, our Collector, (and a better, or a more conscientious, New-York never had,) from his palatial suite of apartments on the first floor, corner of Wall and William streets, can sit out in his arm chair, in a hot Summer's day, between those same columns, and talk with his Rotunda attendant Deputies, (Clinch, the Ogdens, Stedwell and the rest,) and revolve in his mind the words of wisdom which came from

"Good old Daniel,
Gone to the promised land."

Up to the present time, the warehouse Department is the only one which has been removed to the New Building; but that, through the constant supervision and faultless taste of Mr. Hamilton Bruce, Deputy Collector of that Division, is gotten up in an exceedingly agreeable and handsome style. The Store-keeper's Department on the First Floor of the Southwest corner of the Exchange, is ample and commodious, both for the clerks behind, and the customers before the long extented counters; while the furniture, without being "shiny or seedy," is substantial and dignified in color and substance.

Of the adjoining room, on the south side of the entrance, and its appointments, (the Bureau of the Liquidating Officer's Department, under the charge of Mr. Leydecker,) the same may be said in all particulars.

The apartments above, occupied by the Chief of the Warehouse Bureau, Mr. Hamilton Bruce, are more ornate and elaborate in their appointments. They are rich, however, without any finical gaudiness. The unviolently arched ceilings are in that most tasteful of neutral tints, the *French gray*, upon which the eye always rests with pleasure. It is never obtrusive. As you say of a well-dressed, gentlemanly person, he is *point device*; he is *not* remarkable, simply from that fact; but "the sentiment of *color*" is gratified and satisfied by a single glance. That the beautiful carpeting and dignified black walnut furniture are "in keeping," may be most reasonably inferred.

Of the immense and graceful *Rotunda*, its splendid dimensions and improved appearance, with its exquisite fixtures, and of the purposes to which it is to be devoted, we shall speak hereafter. It is the handsomest, and altogether the most imposing rotunda in America. It deserves and shall receive separate notice at our hands. And in the paragraph which embraces it, we shall try to convey some idea of the Auditor's Department, with its beautiful porphyry columns and its lofty dignity of space; and also of Mr. Lorrell's *solid* Bureau, who, with his capable assistants, will hereafter "walk in *the light*," with no windows which, as Hood says:

——"Disperse a ray
Of darkness like the light of Day
And Martin over all."

With which blacking simile we close. More anon, when time and space shall serve.

Democratic Rejoicings at Concord, N. H.

Concord, N. H., Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Democrats of this city are firing one hundred guns this evening in honor of the election of Horatio Seymour as Governor of the State of New-York; for the triumphs of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New-Jersey, and New-York; for the change in the political complexion of the next United States House of Representatives, and for the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 8.

THE STORM.

The storm has ceased, though the weather is cold and threatening.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. Morton, having finished his business here, leaves for New-York, whence he will immediately return to Indiana.

CASUALTIES AT CORINTH AND IUKA.

The official lists of killed and wounded in the battles of Corinth and Iuka have been received by Surgeon-General Hammond. The Federal loss in the battles at Corinth on the 4th and 5th of October, are as follows:

Commissioned officers killed	32
Non-commissioned officers killed	60
Enlisted men killed	223
Total loss in killed	315
Commissioned officers wounded	86
Non-commissioned officers wounded	276
Enlisted men wounded	1,450
Total wounded	1,812
Commissioned officers missing	3
Non-commissioned officers missing	12
Enlisted men missing	215
Taken prisoners (privates)	17
Grand total	2,359

The loss of the enemy, calculated from the best sources of information, was 1,423 killed, (and buried by our troops,) 3,000 prisoners, including their wounded left on the field, besides 5,000 wounded taken off the battle-field by the enemy, but dropped along the roads in their hurried retreat, making a total of 9,423.

In the battle of Iuka, the National loss was 143 killed, as follows: Four commissioned officers and 139 enlisted men; 598 wounded, 19 missing and three taken prisoners. Total, 723 National loss.

The loss of the rebels far exceeded ours, their dead left on the field and buried by our troops numbering over 520, 1,300 wounded and 131 prisoners, not including wounded.

ANOTHER "CHANGE OF BASE."

It is stated by officers just arrived from the "advance" of the army of the Potomac, that Gen. McClellan has formally abandoned Harper's Ferry as a base of operations, and has ordered heavy supplies to Centreville. This tallies with our information for the last week as to his immediate plans.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR, FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.

Dr. Craig, U. S. Army, just returned from a seven years' tour in California, has been ordered to the Army of the Potomac, as Medical Director of Gen. Franklin's Division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. White, killed in battle of Antietam.

COAL IN CALIFORNIA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office received this morning a survey of a railroad to be constructed by "San Joaquin and Mount Diablo Railroad Company," leading from the extensive coal mines in Contra Costa County, California, to the San Joaquin River, near its confluence with the Sacramento, and within good water communication with San Francisco. Four different mines have been opened, called the "Independent Mine," "Pittsburgh Mine," "Eureka Mine," and "Union Mine," and the supplies are said to bei nexhaustible. The facility of transportation for coal from these mines to the seacoast, will make San Francisco the great coaling station on the Pacific coast. Enough coal exists in Contra Costa County to supply all wants of that article in California. This is but the beginning of the development of the mineral resources of this State, coal in abundance, and also iron and copper, being found in the counties bordering on navigable streams.

The amount thus far subscribed amounts to over one thousand dollars for cash, and every mile of the contemplated railroad and ten per cent. in cash of the amount thus subscribed having been actually paid in. The length of the railroad is to be five miles, and its estimated cost about $20,000 per mile, or $100,000, "for the purpose of constructing, running, and operating a railroad in the County of Contra Costa, commencing on the South bank of the San Joaquin, at a point between Antioch and what is known as the 'Benson House,' and running back in a southerly direction to Union coal mine," one thousand shares, $100 each. The business office of the Company to be at San Francisco.

The distance from the coal mines to San Francisco by water, is about sixty miles, with good water transportation. The character of the coal is bituminous.

DISTRIBUTION OF POSTAL CURRENCY.

It is not true, as stated in some quarters, that Secretary Chase has made any specific arrangement in regard to the delivery of postage currency, except at New-York City, from which point all the adjacent country will be supplied. He is determined that all sections shall be furnished as nearly equally as possible; and that the Western States shall receive their full proportionate share.

FEMALE HOSPITAL THIEVES AND HOSPITAL NURSES.

Several women having been arrested some days since for robbing the hospitals here, in which they were employed, Miss Dix explains that they were in no way connected with the corps of nurses under her charge.

It is known that these hospital nurses comprise some of the best women in the country, and many who belong to what is popularly known as the higher class. Several are now ministering to the comfort of the invalid soldiers, who, on this angelic errand, have left homes in the Fifth-avenue and a circle of society the most aristocratic in New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made in the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Establishments of clothing manufacturers are to be considered as manufactories, and they are not, therefore, compelled to take out license as dealers to sell therefrom, unless they sell goods other than those manufactured by themselves.

In their monthly returns to the Assessor they must state the amount of goods manufactured and sold during the month, but need pay duty only on the amount sold or removed for consumption.

The fact that the duty of 3 per cent. has been paid on the material use by the manufacturer of clothing, does not exempt him from paying the duty on the full value of the goods when finished. Nor does clothing come under the provision of section 75, which declares that the duty shall be paid only on the increased value of "all cloths dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared."

The fact that clothing is manufactured under a contract with the Government, does not exempt the manufacturer from the duty. Contractors with the Government must pay the tax on their product the same as if the contract had been made with an individual.

In reference to the tax upon manufactures produced since the 31st of August, 1862, and delivered under contracts of sale made prior to the 1st of July, 1862, the following regulations have been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

First—The manufacturer will pay the duty upon such goods, without regard to the fact of such contract.

Second—The manufacturer will be authorized to collect of the purchaser the amount of taxes so paid, whenever satisfactory proof be furnished to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the contract was made prior to the first day of July last, and in good faith between the parties, and toward the Government, and that the taxes properly assessed upon such goods or manufactures have been actually paid by the seller.

These regulations apply to all goods manufactured under contracts dated prior to July 18, 1862.

INFORMATION FOR THE LAND OFFICE.

Some time since Judge Edmonds, Commissioner of the General Land Office, issued a circular inviting information and soliciting mineral specimens and fossils to be transmitted to his bureau, together with topographical sketches and accounts of growth of timber and increase of improvements.

To that circular he has recently appended the following important

Note: When an occasion may not present itself to send such specimens by *hand*, it is suggested that they might be put in strong packages, not weighing over three pounds each, and *mailed* to this office. In sending specimens of the precious or useful metals, of salt, cinnabar or alum, or of the antiquities of the country, it is requested that they be accompanied by a memorandum designating the localities of each of such specimens, with any general information which would be useful in the matter.

Please let the specimen be numbered, and referred to in the memorandum by the number, so as readily to connect the specimen with the text.

J. M. EDMONDS, Commissioner.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 8.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore C. K. Stribling has been ordered to the command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, in place of Commodore Pendergrast, deceased.

Capt. John Rodgers has been detached from the command of the *Galena*, and ordered to the iron-clad *Weehawken*.

Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding has been detached from Ordnance duty at New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Galena*.

Ensign B. H. Porter has been ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

ATTACK ON NASHVILLE.

Polk and Breckinridge, with 25,000 Men, on the South.

Morgan, with his Guerrillas, on the North.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 8.

About eighty rebel prisoners arrived from Lebanon, Ky., to-night, including a son of Humphrey Marshall, who had violated his parole and joined the rebels.

The *Democrat's* Bowling Green correspondent, this morning, writes that an escaped prisoner, who left Murfreesboro' on Wednesday, reports that Gens. Polk and Breckinridge, with 25,000 men and considerable artillery, attacked the south side of Nashville on Friday morning, while the guerrilla John Morgan, on the north side, with 3,000 men, attempted to destroy the bridge there, but were repulsed. The result of Gen. Polk's attack was not known.

Gen. McCook's Army Corps, comprising Gens. Sill's, Woodruff's and Sheridan's Divisions, reached Nashville on Friday.

Gen. Crittenden's Division arrived at Gallatin on Friday, and was moving down toward Nashville.

Gen. Cheatham, with a portion of Gen. Bragg's Army, was at Murfreesboro'.

The remainder of Bragg's Army, with the exception of fifteen thousand men, had left the Cumberland Gap and were pushing toward Nashville.

Gen. Bragg had been put under arrest and suspended by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Bragg's derelictions in the Kentucky campaign, it is stated, were the cause of his arrest.

Nothing had been heard at Murfreesboro', which was in constant telegraphic communication with Mobile, of the capture of the latter city. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are at Mobile.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 8—11 P. M.

We have been in telegraphic communication with Mitchelville for the last two days, and have received none of the above tidings.

THE ADVANCE TO NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

Bowling Green, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

We are now in the centre of the great military movements in this department for the relief of Nashville, Tenn., and Southwestern Kentucky. To-day Gen. Fry's Division marched through town. They will camp at Mill Cave, four miles south of Bowling Green. Gen. Sill's Division is still encamped there. Some surprise and impatience have been manifested because the troops have not moved forward. For this slight delay, I do not doubt there are good and sufficient reasons. Some of these must suggest themselves to every one. The labor of transporting supplies for a large army is immense, and the army cannot move any faster than this work is accomplished. To the accomplishment of this object, the most earnest efforts are actively directed.

Gen. Rosecrans and Staff arrived in Bowling Green on Saturday. On his arrival he went immediately to Gen. McCook's headquarters. The next day he established his headquarters at the residence of John Burnam, one of the luminaries and officials of the bogus Provisional Government of Kentucky. This Burnam was Treasurer of the concern, and, like the chief of traitors, Judas, carried the bag, and, like his illustrious prototype, has, I presume, gone to his own place. He is not here.

Refugees still continue to come from Tennessee, fleeing from their native State to avoid being drafted into the Confederate army. I conversed with four this morning, just from Smith County. They told me they had lived in the woods night and day for ten days before they left. They dared not visit their families. All this is because they love their country, love the old flag, and are faithful to their constitutional obligations, and loyal to the Government under which they and their fathers and grandfathers had lived in peace, happiness, and prosperity. They were serving notices upon all to rendezvous at Murfreesboro on the 10th of this month, but very few Union men could be found. They were hid in the woods, mountains and caves, and running from the State when they could do so with safety. Southern Kentucky is to-day full of these refugees—many of them without any means. Such are the horrors and miseries occasioned by civil war. Who can estimate their number, or their depth and intensity?

Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

This morning early the troops are in motion with their faces to the South. While I am writing, Gen. Sheridan's Division is marching through the town. The streets are so filled with citizens, soldiers and refugees, that locomotion is by no means an easy process. The drouth in this section has been great, and the wells and springs are all dry. I have tried for an hour to get a glass of water. The liquor shops are, I believe, hermetically sealed. I see no drunken soldiers in the streets. I do not think the troops are committing many depredations. I hear of very few. I hope the march of the Union army will be characterized by such deportment, order and discipline as will give additional lustre to the victories which they are about to win.

I am informed this morning that expeditions have been sent out from Forts Henry and Donelson in pursuit of Woodward.

RETURN OF MINISTER CAMERON.

Rumors Brought by Him from Abroad—The Rebels Planning an Attack upon New-York.

From the Post of last evening.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* to-day is Hon. Simon Cameron, the United States Minister to Russia, who returns home on a furlough. Mr. Cameron's future movements are undecided; he is, however, yet our Minister to Russia, not having resigned that position. He leaves in a day or two for Washington.

Mr. Cameron says that the Russian nation is as friendly to us as it has been hitherto. The Czar and Imperial family received him with great courtesy and cordiality. Mr. Bayard Taylor is at present in charge of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

The feeling in Europe is described by Mr. Cameron as strongly savoring of intervention, and this feeling is rapidly increasing, in consequence of the continued inactivity of the Federal arms. In England it is thought, however, that no active intervention will take place until Parliament meets. The success or failure of the present campaign will, probably, decide the matter; and only decided victories on our side will dispel the idea, in his opinion.

It is generally understood in England that a rebel naval attack on our Atlantic cities is in preparation. Three immense iron-clad steam rams, the most powerful ever constructed, are building in English shipyards, and with these it is supposed the rebels will attack our Northern cities. They have an especial desire to make a dash at New-York, and, even if the enterprise were but partially successful, the presence of rebel war vessels in New-York harbor, if only for a single hour, would have a great effect abroad.

There is a Secession Club in Liverpool numbering three hundred members, who provide funds to furnish vessels to run our blockade. No individual member of this society is allowed to know what any other member contributes.

The sympathy for the rebels in Europe is daily increasing, and the delay in a Federal advance is interpreted as a tacit admission of our inability to cope with the enemy.

Mr. Cameron thinks that the fortifications of New-York should be at once attended to, and is surprised that the danger of an attack on our City is not more fully appreciated here.

Death of Rev. Dr. Berrian.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Berrian, Rector of Trinity Parish, died at his residence in this City, at 8 o'clock Friday evening, of disease of the heart, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Dr. Berrian has been failing in health for some years past, and the death of his wife, about a year ago, had a marked effect upon him. He spent the past Summer in Newport, and returned to this City about a month since. Within the past week he had declined rapidly, and on Friday evening he requested to be raised up in his bed, and immediately after expired without a groan. Dr. Berrian was one of the oldest and most widely known clergymen in this City. In 1860 he preached his semi-centennial sermon in Trinity Church from the singularly appropriate text: "I am old and gray-headed, and I have walked before you from my childhood to this day." In the course of the sermon he remarked that in Trinity Parish in this City he was baptized; in St. George's Chapel he was confirmed; in St. John's Chapel he was ordained deacon; in St. Paul's he preached his first sermon, and within the parish, with the exception of one brief period, he had up to that time exercised his ministry.

During his ministry in this City, which commenced in 1811, he has married more than a thousand couples, and baptized 2,300 infants and adults. He has also officiated at more than that number of funerals. In allusion to these facts, he said in the sermon above mentioned, "I am now left in the parish where I have so long ministered comparatively a stranger among my own people."

His last sermon was preached in Trinity Church, in the early part of the Summer.

Dr. Berrian was not remarkable as a pulpit orator, but his deep-toned religious character, the interest he manifested in the spiritual welfare of those committed to his charge, and his blameless life, greatly endeared him to his parishioners, who will ever hold him in the most grateful remembrance. The funeral will take place at Trinity Church to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PUNISHMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Over Three Hundred of the Sioux Indians Condemned to be Hung.

St. Paul, Minn., Saturday, Nov. 8.

Over three hundred Indians have been convicted by the Military Commission at the Lower Sioux Agency as participators in the late horrible massacres, and are condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

THE REBELLION.

The Proposed Reinforcement of the Forts in Charleston Harbor.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined correspondence, relating to the proposed reinforcement of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, during the Winter of 1860-'61, by volunteers from the City of New-York, has been communicated to the *National Intelligencer* for publication, as belonging to the history of that period:

J. A. HAMILTON TO GEN. SANDFORD.

Nevis, Dobbs' Ferry Post Office, December 28, 1860.
[Private.]

Dear General: I write to you in the strictest confidence, because what I am about to propose might be defeated by premature disclosure.

The President having exposed a handful of brave men, now in Fort Moultrie, to slaughter, and the flag of our country to disgrace, there can be no violation of law or duty of any kind should citizens volunteer to go to Charleston harbor in a steamer chartered for the purpose in order to reinforce Maj. Anderson. Such a course, taken by a few hundred brave men, would rescue the garrison and save the fort, and this having been done without any participation on the part of the Government, could not be considered by South Carolina as an act offensive to her which would invite, much less justify an assault. Think of this, and if you approve, turn in your mind whether so many men could be induced to volunteer. We would have no difficulty in getting money to charter a steamer and to put on board of her a store of provisions. Absolute secrecy must be observed. Let me know where I can find you. I will be in the city to-morrow (Saturday.)

Yours, &c., JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Maj.-Gen. Sandford, New-York.

GEN. SANDFORD TO J. A. HAMILTON.

[Private.] New-York, Dec. 29, 1860.

My Dear Sir: There would be no difficulty about the men if the arrangement could be made under the sanction of Gen. Scott. A confidential person could be sent on to see him, and, with his approval, the scheme would be perfectly legal, and acceptable, no doubt, to the officer in command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

James A. Hamilton, Esq.

J. A. HAMILTON TO LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

Nevis, Dobbs' Ferry Post-office, Dec. 29, 1860.
[Private.]

Dear General: It is proposed to reinforce Major Anderson by volunteers to be sent from the City of New-York by a steamer to be chartered for that purpose—the funds to be raised by private subscription. Gen. Sandford promises to provide as many good men and true as may be required, say from one to four hundred. He, however, suggests that this enterprise should receive your sanction, so far, at least, as by your giving me a letter of introduction to Major Anderson, intimating to him that those who accompany me will be his guests, and of course subject to his command. If it is proper that you should countenance the enterprise, do me the favor to send me such a letter, addressed to the Major, as you please: and also to inform me of the number of men required, and of the kind and quantity of provisions to be taken with us. As I am the originator of this project, of course I intend to be one of the volunteers.

With my best wishes for your continued health and usefulness to our beloved country, I remain your friend and servant, JAMES A. HAMILTON.

To Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Washington.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT TO J. A. HAMILTON.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1861.

Sir: Lieut.-Gen. Scott desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to inform you that he read it to the President of the United States. Both appreciated its patriotic spirit, but they coincided in the opinion that the *immediate* military needs of the country require no appeal to militia or volunteers in aid of the regular force.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. LAY, Lieut.-Col., A. D. C.

James A. Hamilton, Esq.

J. A. HAMILTON TO MAJ.-GEN. SANDFORD.

Nevis, Dobbs' Ferry Post-office, Jan. 3, 1861.

Dear General: Referring to my letter to you of the 28th ultimo, your answer thereto, and our conversation on the subject of that correspondence, I now inclose Lieut.-Gen. Scott's answer to the letter I addressed to him under your advice on the 29th ultimo, and have the pleasure to say that your readiness to coöperate with me in the movement to reinforce Maj. Anderson was alike honorable to your patriotism, enterprise and energy.

You will perceive that the word "*immediate*" in the General's letter is underscored, which implies a foregone conclusion that the future may require such an appeal. I am sure you will without delay thoroughly examine your military condition and arrange such plans as may be best to be put into execution whenever the militia and volunteers may be needed, and the impending condition of our country may require action on their part. I hope I may be allowed to believe that if I can be useful in any way, you will not overlook me in such an enterprise.

I have the honor to be your friend and servant,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

P. S.—You will probably concur with me that this correspondence is not proper to be given at present to the newspapers. J. A. H.

Maj.-Gen. Sandford, New-York.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The Evacuation of Maryland Heights.

From the Columbus (O.) Capital City Fact, Nov. 4.

Much having been said about the evacuation of Maryland Heights by Col. T. H. Ford, commanding the Third Brigade, and stationed on the Heights, it ought, in justice to that officer, to be known that the testimony before the Commission disclosed the fact that, from the 5th day of September, the day on which Col. Ford assumed command, until the 13th, when he evacuated, he insisted night and day that the attack on Harper's Ferry would be made through Solomon's Gap, the only approach to the mountain, and that he also insisted upon the fortification of said Gap as the only means of defence against an overwhelming foe. Col. Ford ordered Capt. Pott's Battery to that position, and insisted that it should remain there; and, notwithstanding said battery belonged to his own regiment and brigade, it was peremptorily ordered away by a superior officer, in the face of the foe, leaving Col. Ford without any defence whatever, except cavalry and infantry.

On Thursday, the 11th of September, Col. Ford was attacked at said Gap by two divisions of the army, the one under the command of Gen. McLaws, the other Gen. Anderson, numbering at least 22,000 men, with fifteen pieces of artillery, and notwithstanding he was shelled out of the position on that afternoon, and the enemy moved eight full regiments on the crest of the mountain, he maintained his position until 4 o'clock on the following Saturday, when the enemy, in full view, were flanking him on the right and left, with two full brigades, when, by the positive order of Col. Miles, Col. Ford issued the order to evacuate.

Perhaps it would be well for the country to know that Col. Ford's brigade only numbered 1,143, of which 375 were cavalry that could not be brought into action, leaving him but 756 men for the field, out of which 200 or 300 had to be detailed for picket and guard duty, and at no time was Col. Ford able to bring more than 450 men into action on the field. In addition to all this, it is interesting to learn that the testimony before the commission discloses the fact that Col. Ford was ordered to evacuate three several times verbally, and at length by written order to leave *before* the order to retreat was given. That Col. Miles, his superior officer, ordered the retreat at 11 o'clock, and Col. Ford objected most positively and peremptorily, affirming that if he was reinforced as he should be, he could and would hold the Heights against all the powers of the enemy. It also turns up in the testimony that Col. Miles was with Col. Ford on Maryland Heights nearly all day on Saturday—Col. Ford in command, but Col. Miles ordering and directing, and that Col. Miles and Col. Ford crossed the Pontoon Bridge together at the time of the evacuation as the column was retreating, and that on crossing the river they met Gen. White. Now do the people of the United States believe that an unwarranted retreat could be ordered by a commandant of a brigade in the face of superiors, and in the face of an enemy, and that commandant not be arrested for disobedience of orders, and yet neither Col. Miles or Gen. White ever ordered such arrest. Col. Ford acted in obedience to orders. Information on a matter involving the military character and reputation of a brave officer should not be taken on hearsay, but from those who were present, and had opportunites of knowing the facts, and to such we have no doubt Col. Ford will at any time be willing to submit his case and abide their decision.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT.

The following members of Assembly are probably elected:

ALBANY.
1..Wm. J. Snyder, Dem.
2..John Cutler, Dem.
3..Henry L. Wait, Dem.
4..Wm. L. Oswald, Dem.

ALLEGANY.
1..A. E. Cruttenden, Rep.
2..Ed. B. Loveridge, Rep.

BROOME.
..Frank B. Smith, Rep.

CATTARAUGUS.
1..And'w L. Allen, Rep.
2..Albert G. Dow, Rep.

CAYUGA.
1..Geo. I. Post, Rep.
2..Wm. P. Robinson, R.

CHATAUQUE.
1..John Stewart, Rep.
2..Henry C. Lake, Rep.

CHEMUNG.
..Charles Hulett, Dem.

CHENANGO.
1..E. H. Prindle, Rep.
2..Francis B. Fisher, R.

CLINTON.
George Adgate, Dem.

COLUMBIA.
1..P. G. Kisselback, Dem.
2..E. W. Bostwick, Rep.

CORTLAND.
H. B. Van Hoesen, R.

DELAWARE.
1..R. W. Courtney, Rep.
2..Wm. H. Bradford, D.

DUTCHESS.
1. Luther S. Dutcher, D.
2..J. C. Doughty, Dem.

ERIE.
1..Jno. W. Murphy, D.
2..Horatio Seymour, D.
3..T. A. Hopkins, Dem.
4..Anson G. Conger, Rep.

ESSEX.
Palmer E. Havens, R.

FRANKLIN.
Albert Andrus, Rep.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
W. J. Heacock, Rep.

GENESEE.
Loren Green, Rep.

GREENE.
John Breasted, Dem.

HERKIMER.
1..Griffin Sweet, Rep.
2..Arch. C. McGowan, R.

JEFFERSON.
1..C. A. Benjamin, Rep.
2..Levi Miller, Rep.
3..Wm. Dewey, Rep.

KINGS.
1..J. Paulding, Dem.
2..Bernard Hughes, Dem.
3..S. E. Johnson, Dem.
4..James Darcey, Dem.
5..T. C. Callicott, Dem.
6..H. C. Boswell, Dem.
7..Chas. P. Leslie, Dem.

LEWIS.
John Chickering, Rep.

LIVINGSTON.
1..Ham'n E. Smith, Rep.
2..Samuel Skinner, Rep.

MADISON.
1..Wm. H. Brand, Rep.
2..Geo. L. Rouse, Rep.

MONROE.
1..G. E. McGonegal, Rep.
2..E. Trimmer, Dem.
3..Wm. Brown, Rep.

MONTGOMERY.
*F. P. Moulton, Dem.

NEW-YORK.
1..Cornelius Flynn, Dem.
2..Daniel Leamy, Dem.
3..Geo. Loutrel, Dem.
4..Wm. C. Gover, Dem.
5..Henry Rogers, Dem.
6..Julus Karn, Dem.
7..Vincent C. King, Dem.
8..Thomas H. Hill, Dem.
9..D. V. Freeman, Dem.
10..Daniel M. O'Brien, D.
11..Thos. A. Ledwith, D.
12..Andrew Smith, Dem.
13..Alex. Ward, Dem.
14..Rob't C. Hutchings, D.
15..Gilbert C. Dean, Dem.
16..Michael McCann, D.
17..Thos. C. Fields, Dem.

NIAGARA.
1..B. H. Fletcher, Dem.
2..Wm. Morgan, Rep.

ONEIDA.
1..A. B. Weaver, Dem.
2..D. M. Prescott, Rep.
3..A. S. Sherman, Dem.
4..I. McDougall, Rep.

ONONDAGA.
1..Jas. M. Munro, Rep.
2..Elizur Clark, Dem.
3..Joseph Breed, Rep.

ONTARIO.
1..Perez H. Field, Rep.
2..Lason Dewey, Rep.

ORANGE.
1 J. D. Van Buren, Dem.
2..C. Woodward, Dem.

ORLEANS.
John Parks, Rep.

OSWEGO.
1..A. C. Mattoon, Rep.
2..H. W. Loomis, Rep.
3..Harvey Palmer, Rep.

OTSEGO.
1..Wm. Brooks, Dem.
2..C. A. Church, Rep.

PUTNAM.
Saxton Smith, Dem.

QUEENS.
1..C. W. Duryea, Dem.
2..Henry S. Lott, Dem.

RENSSELAER.
1..Jas. McKeon, Dem.
2..J. A. Quackenbush, Rp
3..Eb. S. Strait, Dem.

RICHMOND.
Theodore Freau, Dem.

ROCKLAND.
James S. Haring, Dem.

SCHUYLER.
Samuel Lawrence, Rp.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1..E. P. Townsley, Rep.
2..James Reddington, Rp.
3..Ab'm. X. Parker, Rep.

SARATOGA.
1..Ira Brockett, Dem.
2..N. M. Houghton, Rep.

SCHENECTADY.
John McShea, Jr., Dm.

SCHOHARIE.
S. L. Mayham, Dem.

SENECA.
James McLean, Dem.

STEUBEN.
1..J. W. Taggart, Rep.
2..Henry Sherwood, Rep.
3..Horace Bemis, Rep.

SUFFOLK.
1..Nathan Corwin, Dem.
2..Benj. F. Wiggins, Rep.

SULLIVAN.
Wm. Gillespie, Dem.

TIOGA.
Nath. W. Davis, Rep.

TOMPKINS.
Ezra Cornell, Rep.

ULSTER.
1..J. P. Bookstaver, Dem.
2..Jacob Lefever, Rep.
3..E. Westbrook, Dem.

WARREN.
Newton Aldrich, Rep.

WASHINGTON.
1..Asa C. Teft, Rep.
2..Ervine Hopkins, Rep.

WAYNE.
1. Thad. W. Collins, Rep.
2..Lemuel Durfee, Rep.

WESTCHESTER.
1..Pierre C. Talman, Dm.
2..John E. Marshall D.
3..C. M. Depew, Rep.

WYOMING.
Byron Healy, Rep.

YATES.
Guy Shaw, Rep.

Republican	65
Democrat	63

* This County is close. The Union candidate may be elected.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Observing that the Washington correspondents speak of a change in the Department of the Interior, I take occasion to apprize you that the matter is wholly indefinite—though entertained by the Secretary, at the desire of his Indiana friends, who, without party distinction, wish him to fill the Judgeship made vacant by the death of the late Elisha Huntington.

But little has been said, comparatively, by the Press, with regard to the distinguished citizen who has filled so ably, thus far, the Department of the Interior; but those who know his public character accord to him the first rank among living statesmen and jurists. Mr. Smith is a modest man, as men of true genius and worth ever are. He has no agents employed to sound his praise. His record speaks for him quite enough to prove that, in all the important stations he has filled for his State and under the General Government, he has been more than equal to his position, and that he has done his duty everywhere, regardless of other considerations than the one sole purpose, honestly and faithfully to discharge his trust.

Perhaps no man in the nation has a more extended circle of personal friends than the Secretary. His open, impressive, magnetic character, his social warmth and fidelity, bind friends to him with hooks of steel. Throughout the Northwest his name is as familiar as that of "honest old Abe," or as that other acceptable name, "The Ohio Wagon-boy"—the *soubriquet* of the Secretary being, among the people, "Cale Smith." During the period of the formation of the Taylor Cabinet, a remarkable evidence of the popularity of this gentleman occurred in the fact that he was recommended for the Cabinet, at that day, by the united voice of every legislative body in the Northwest, his non-appointment then being wholly the result of geographical causes, which rendered Indiana incompatible with the selections of President Taylor.

When called by Mr. Lincoln into the Cabinet, the mark which Mr. Smith had made through life was apparent in the zeal with which his nomination was pressed by leading gentlemen of both parties. His loss, if indeed the country be forced to sustain it, will be great in the councils of the nation—though the Bench, in such event, will be adorned by a lawyer who has no superior in the estimation of those who know him best, as a sound, upright, and accomplished jurist.

A Bold Robbery in Wall Street—$2,000 Stolen.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a bold theft was committed in Wall-street, by some person who is at present unknown, though it is probable that before this meets the eye of our readers, the offender will be in the custody of the proper officers. From the most authentic sources, we learn that the sum of $2,000 in $20 U. S. Treasury notes, was stolen from the Paymaster of the Watervliet Arsenal. It appears that the above-named paymaster, yesterday, received, at the office of the Sub-Treasurer, a large amount of money for the purpose of paying off the employes at the Arsenal. After the reception of the money, but before he left the Treasurer's premises, the $2,000 of notes, in some unaccountable manner disappeared. There was a large crowd around the office all the morning, and two or three of the number are well known to the police as notorious thieves and pickpockets, who are able to make money and watches disappear with a sleight-of-hand truly mysterious. The officers are upon the track of these thieves, and will no doubt succeed in bringing them to justice.

To the Benevolent.—Mrs. Russell, the Matron of the Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, announces the fact that there is needed at the rooms, for the use of the sick soldiers, some forty white spreads for single beds. Any of our lady heads of families, having such articles to spare, will confer a great benefit upon sick soldiers by sending them to Col. Frank E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway.

News from Boston.

THE TROOPS FOR NEWBERN, N. C.—FILTHY CONDITION OF THE SHIPS MISSISSIPPI AND MERRIMAC.

Boston, Saturday, Nov.

The United States gun-boat *Huron* proceeded to President Roads this afternoon to convoy the *Mississippi* and the *Merrimac* to Newbern, N. C., but the ships were discovered to be in such a filthy condition that it was considered unsafe to allow them to go to sea.

The troops on board will, consequently, be landed at Forts Warren and Independence, to allow the ships to be cleaned.

It is reported that two of the soldiers have died of diphtheria.

The Michigan Election.

Detroit, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 8.

In the Fifth Congressional District, Baldwin, (Democrat,) is elected.

The Sixth Congressional District is still in doubt.

The Senate will stand 17 Republicans to 15 Democrats, and the House 58 Republicans to 42 Democrats.

The Minnesota Election.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Press* says that Donnelly, Republican, in the First District, is elected for Congress by 1,000 majority. In the Second District, Windom, Republican, is also elected. The Republicans have a majority in the State of 2,000.

Democratic Jubilee at Oswego.

Oswego, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Democracy are having a grand jubilee here to-night, over the election of Horatio Seymour as Governor of the Empire State.

The Steamship Bohemian.

Father Point, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The steamship *Bohemian* from Liverpool on the 16th inst., passed this point *en route* to Quebec, at 3¼ o'clock this afternoon. She has 43 cabin and 97 steerage passengers.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House.) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

Rich—Rickaby.—On Sunday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. John Rich, of New-York, to Miss Mabel Rickaby, of Lower Canada.

DIED

Collyer.—At the Everett House, New-York, on Friday, Nov. 7, Thomas Collyer, the celebrated shipbuilder, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of his Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Church, of Sing Sing. The steamboat *Long Island* will be in readiness to convey the relatives and friends from foot of Jay-st. Pier at 9½ A. M., touching at 30th-st; returning, will leave Sing Sing at 3 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 10½ A. M.: returning, leave Sing Sing at 5 P. M.

Evertsen.—At Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, of typhoid fever, Corporal William F. Evertsen, paroled prisoner, of Company A, First N. J. V., son of William H. and Margaret Evertson, of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 26 years and 11 months.

His remains were interred in Ashgrove Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.

Green.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 8, James S. Green, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, in Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Heeney.—In Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., after four days' illness, John Heeney, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Gillen, No. 1½ Allen-st., at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, Nov. 9.

Kreisler.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, Jane Abernethy, the beloved wife of George Kreisler, aged 21 years, 2 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her husband, are requested to attend her funeral, from 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (4th-av., corner of 22d-st.,) on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Shugg.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of William Shugg, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 315 6th-av., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

West.—The funeral services of the remains of Edward D. West, killed at the battle of Antietam, (eldest son of Ex-Alderman Edward D. West, of this City,) will be held at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday night, Nov. 8, William Cooper, son of William Cooper and Jennie Amelia Williams, aged 4 months and 26 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 531.—Nov. 8, 1862.
40, 75, 13, 64, 34, 9, 7, 65, 31, 70, 47, 10, 58.

Kentucky, Class 532.—Nov. 8, 1862.
39, 19, 52, 64, 47, 33, 57, 59, 75, 48, 1, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY RUDDEROW JONES & CO.,
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., on

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, ARMY BLANKETS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS.

Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS.

See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums. (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would enable it to pay each of them a bounty of $50, but these funds have been long since exhausted. Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal to the public for contributions specially intended for the soldiers. Such contributions may be sent to either of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, RICHARD D. LATHROP, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY W. T. MALI and WILLIAM A. DARLING, by whom the funds received will be immediately disbursed to the soldiers who have thus enlisted.
New-York, Nov. 6, 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
R. D. Lathrop, Secretary.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN ONE OR TWO SEAT sleigh. Address, stating price, which must be low, B. G., Box No. 180 Times Office.

OBITUARY.

—Brig.-Gen. C. D. Jameson who died at Bangor, Maine, on Nov. 6, was born in Cumberland County, in that State, on Feb. 24, 1827. He had no military education and but limited opportunities for literary culture. Early in life he embarked in the lumber trade on the Penobscot and by his energy and strict attention to business amassed a large property, which was nearly all swept from him by the commercial reverses of 1857. When the rebellion broke out, although his business had so revived as to give him every reason to believe that he might speedily repair his pecuniary losses, he relinquished everything and at once offered his services to the Governor of the State. He was appointed Colonel of the First Maine Regiment and commanded it with such skill and bravery in the battle of Bull Run, that he received the official commendation of Generals Keyes and Tyler. On Sept. 3, Col. Jameson was made Brigadier-General. His troops were the first to enter Yorktown after its evacuation by the rebels, and during the Peninsula campaign he conducted himself in such a manner as to show that his promotion was deserved. At the battle of Fair Oaks he received the wound from the effects of which he finally died.

Gen. Jameson had been much in political life. He was a Douglas delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was nominated for the Governorship of Maine in the last election, against the regular Republican candidate. The vote which he received, although not large enough to elect him, was a marked compliment to his personal worth. Although ranking as a conservative, Gen. Jameson classed himself among the supporters of President Lincoln.

—Col. Nathaniel W. Brown, of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, who died at Port Royal a few days since, was a member of the firm of Jacob Dunnell & Co., Providence. He commenced his military career as Captain in the First Rhode Island Regiment, and was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third for good conduct at the battle of Bull Run. The service which his regiment did at Fort Pulaski, on James Island, and at the battle of the Coosawatchie, tell to what a state of discipline he had brought it. For several months past he has had command of the works around Port Royal, and, a short time after Gen. Mitchel's arrival at Hilton Head, was made Chief of Artillery at that post. Col. Brown was 51 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and four children to deplore his loss.

—Commander J. S. Pendergrast, who died at Philadelphia yesterday, in consequence of a paralytic stroke which he recently received, entered the naval service on January 1, 1812. He was born in Kentucky, was appointed from that State, and retained his citizenship there at the time of his death. During the half century in which he has been attached to the Navy, Commander Pendergrast has done 21 years of sea service. About 9 years he has been on duty on shore, and for 19 years he has been unemployed. When the rebellion broke out he was commanding the Home Squadron, and for some months had charge of the fleet at the mouth of the James River.

PERSONAL.

—The freaks of the draft are innumerable. It took all hands in Burgess's wholesale grocery, Erie, Penn., including all proprietors: both the Johnsons, the firm of Johnson & Brothers, grocers, their bookkeeper and clerks; Dr. Strong and Mr. Starr, of Strong's drug-store. When the draft was made for Tamaqua, Penn., all the lawyers in the place but one were drawn.

—Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy, Chief of Gen. McClellan's Staff, has arrived in Philadelphia on sick leave from Berlin, Md., and is, in company with Mrs. Marcy, quartered at the Continental Hotel.

—Gen. Meredith had an enthusiastic reception at his home in Cambridge, Ind., whither he has gone to recruit his health and the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment.

—Jerome Pillow, a brother of the General, has been captured by our forces near Helena, Ark.

The Ex-Postmaster's Accounts.—It is always a pleasant task to record the evidences of official promptness and accuracy, even in cases where such results might as a matter of course, be looked for, as in the case of the worthy ex-postmaster of New-York, William B. Taylor, Esq. This gentleman was in office from Feb. 9, 1861, to March 31, 1862, and during that time he received for the Government, by the sale of stamps and from other sources, the sum of $970,479 73. On the final settlement of his accounts with the Government, an exact agreement was found between the Auditor's footings and those of H. W. Warner, Esq., the efficient cashier, who still has charge of the financial department of the New-York office.

The final balance found due from Mr. Taylor, was promptly paid over as soon as ascertained.—*Holbrook's United States Mail.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 40, 41, 266, 214, 84, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285. Demurrer 42.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3115, 2599, 2895, 2899, 2417, 2563, 779½, 2601, 2831, 2917, 2931, 2103½, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2157, 2159. *Part II.*—Nos. 3024, 3028, 3040, 3208, 3286, 3364, 3394, 3482, 3416, 3438, 2004, 3490, 3500, 3554, 3588, 3570, 3694, 3702, 3708, 3710.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 223, 477, 987, 1265, 2377, 2713, 2931, 2895, 2849, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2940, 2951. *Part II.*—Nos. 2096, 2370, 1856, 1854, 2386, 2536, 2540, 2380, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1421, 1483, 1496, 1499, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1529, 921, 680, 1424, 853, 703, 1404. *Part II.*—Nos. 439, 444, 591, 1403, 1410, 135, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523.

The Slave-trade—Motion for New Trial in Horn's Case—Application to Bail Haynes.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 8.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

An application was made this morning, by the counsel of Samuel B. Haynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, to be admitted to bail.

Mr. McKeon read a statement from Haynes that he had two sisters, and their families left destitute and depending upon him, and giving some other considerations why he thought he should be bailed.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that Haynes was also indicted for the minor offence of transporting negroes, in which the punishment was imprisonment for three to seven years, and he suggested that he should not be bailed, but that his trial for this minor offence should be set down for an early day.

Mr. Brady also argued in favor of the application.

The Court said they would decide the matter on Monday.

The United States vs. *Albert Horn.*—Mr. Brady moved for a new trial in this case on the ground of mis direction by the Judge, and of the fact that after the jury had retired they sent for and procured three New-York Directories of different years. He stated that there was no evidence offered on the trial of the cause against the good faith of the manifest of the *City of Norfolk*, and that the Directories were sent for by the jury to see whether they contained the names of the shippers named in the manifest. He offered to read the affidavit of one of the jurors.

The District-Attorney objected to the reading of the affidavit, claiming that affidavits of jurors could not be read to impeach their verdict. He suggested, however, that if the evidence were to be received the jurors were present, and it would be better that one of them should be put on the stand and examined as to the facts.

The law on this point was dismissed on the one side and the other. Judge Shipman said that, without deciding the question of the admissibility of the affidavit, the Court would say that the fact that a directory was carried into the jury-room after they retired came to the knowledge of the Court, and the Court acted upon it, and directed them to discharge all such evidence entirely before the verdict was rendered, and the Court would take official cognizance of that fact.

Mr. Brady said that they wanted also the fact to appear that the jury had agreed upon a verdict before they were so instructed by the Court.

Judge Nelson said the best way would be to read the affidavit subject to the objection.

Mr. Smith said that the fact also should appear that the jury found the names of the shippers of the cargo in the Directory, so that the evidence, as far as it went, was in favor of the defendant.

The affidavit of Mr. Charlick, one of the jury, was then read.

Mr. Smith said he should want also to put in affidavits in opposition.

The motion was then argued on the merits, and the Court reserved its decision.

The Hiawatha—Value of the Missing Cargo.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Commissioners to whom Judge Nelson referred it, to ascertain the amount of that portion of the missing cargo of the prize ship *Hiawatha*, which was delivered to Mr. Thomas Potts and not accounted for by him, have filed their report. It shows that that portion of the cargo consisted of 68 tierces of ship tobacco, 38 kegs of manufactured tobacco, 79 boxes of tobacco, and 33 bales of cotton.

The report further says that as the weight and quality of the articles were not taken at the time of its delivery, the Commissioners have not been able to ascertain them, except by inference and by comparison with the rest of the cargo—and as no time was fixed by the order at which the value was to be ascertained they report such value at three different times, viz: at the date when an order was made for bonding the whole cargo in December, 1861; at the date when the rest of the cargo was appraised, May 31, 1862, and at the date when it was sold, on July 9, 1862. These values they report the first at $10,314 80; the second at $12,816 41; and the third at $27,198 74; or deducting 25 per cent. for estimated damage on part of it, at $20,399 06.

Seduction and Breach of Promise—Motion to be Discharged Denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Catherine Stallman vs. *Philip Palander.*—This is an action to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged breach of promise to marry. An order of arrest was granted, and the defendant was arrested, and held under $1,000 bail. The affidavits upon which the order was made show that the plaintiff was employed as a domestic, and the defendant as a foreman in the establishment of a certain prominent baker and politician in the Fourth-avenue; that the defendant on several occasions promised to marry plaintiff on the 1st ult., and then succeeded in seducing the plaintiff; that she is now pregnant with child, and the defendant has absolutely refused to marry her. She further states that she suffers greatly in body and mind from the improper acts of the defendant. An application is now made to discharge the defendant from arrest or reduce the amount of bail, on an affidavit made by defendant in which he positively denies ever having promised to marry the plaintiff, and he also denies the charge of seduction, and says that advances of an improper character were upon several occasions made by the plaintiff toward the defendant, and defendant says he believes this action has been instituted against him with the view of making him disgorge. He also states that he has no property. The affidavit of the defendant's employer, which was read on behalf of Polander, gives the defendant an unexceptionable character. After hearing the argument the Court took the papers, and this morning refused to grant the application.

A. H. Reavey for the motion; Peter Cook opposed.

Action on an Agreement to Pay the Debt of Another—Verdict for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Charles H. Winfield vs. *Samuel B. Potter.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $1,125, on a written agreement given by the defendant to pay a certain debt contracted by F. F. Betts & Co. It appears that the firm of F. F. Betts & Co. had a contract with the United States Government for the making and delivery of 5,000 sets of military equipments, at $3 45 per set. One of the members of that firm, after the contract was nearly completed, sold and transferred all the assets of the firm, including the contract to the defendant, under an agreement with the defendant that the defendant should pay the firm debts, all of which were contracted for the property so transferred to the defendant. At the time the property was transferred to the defendant, a portion of it had been delivered at Governor's Island, and the plaintiff held the receipts given therefor as collateral security for money he loaned the firm of F. F. Betts & Co. After the property was transferred to the defendant, he went to the plaintiff and induced him, as is alleged, to give up his collateral receipts on the defendant's giving him a written obligation to pay the debt as soon as he received the money from the Government on the contract of F. F. Betts & Co. The plaintiff alleges he gave up his receipts, and took the defendant's agreement to pay him.

After the defendant obtained possession of the property in this way he procured an alteration of the contract from the Government officers, and had it made to himself. On the 13th of December last, he received from the Government, it is alleged, $17,412 13 for these goods. The written bill of sale under which the goods were delivered was for a consideration of $6,000, and was absolute on its face. Defendant claims that the sale was absolute to him, and without any agreement to pay the firm debts. The trial occupied two days, when the jury found a verdict for plaintiff, for $1,195 87.

Ira D. Warren, for plaintiff; D. M. Porter, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Eagle vs. *Larkin.*—Motion denied.

Newcomb et al. vs. *Comstock.*—Motion granted.

Dennis vs. *Roberts*; *Elliott* vs. *Klinck et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

Kenyon et al. vs. *Hedges.*—Motion to vacate order of 11th October, 1862, and open default granted, without costs; and the motion to vacate the order putting the cause on the September calendar is denied, without costs.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—The motion to set aside the judgment is denied without prejudice to a motion upon the merits. The allowance must be reduced to five per cent. No costs allowed.

Johnes et al. vs. *Kenman.*—Let the plaintiffs produce the three notes before the referee, and leave them within twenty days, or that the complaint be nonsuit, with costs of action. Plaintiffs to pay $10 costs of this motion.

Before Justice Leonard.

Howard vs. *Voorhies.*—Motion denied as to the Loring judgment—granted as to the judgment of the Sun Insurance Company, as to restrain the collection of $1,750 thereof with the interest, upon the plaintiff's filing a bond in $3,000, with two sureties to be approved, &c., conditioned for the payment of the sum. Judgment and costs of this action, in case the plaintiff fails to establish his claim against the defendants, to be filed in two days. $10 costs, to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Cook vs. *Palmer.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $413 47 and costs.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Sheehan vs. *Shea et al.*—Order granted.

Westervelt vs. *Romaine et al.*—Complaint dismissed.

Jenkins vs. *Gunther.*—Judgment of dismissal of complaint.

Mount, Jr., Trustee, &c., vs. *Moffat et al.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $7 costs to defendants, to abide the event of the action.

Hart vs. *Wood.*—Reference ordered to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to hear and determine.

Stanley vs. *Sears et al.*—Motion for judgment on frivolous demurrer, granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Monell.

Van Zandt, &c., vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Wetzel vs. *Kierney.*—Ordered that the allowance heretofore made be reduced to $50; that a deduction be made accordingly upon the judgment of execution.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 8, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81.Reg.	103⅝	100	Cumb. Coal Pref...	13½
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	103¾	59	do	13½
1,000	Jer. City W. Ln.	109	300	Hud. River R.	75
2,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B.	99	450	do.....s10	75
5,000	Va. St. 6s	64	200	do.....s30	74⅞
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	52½	100	do.....s30	74¾
6,000	do	52⅜	100	do.....s60	74½
15,000	do	52¾	100	do.....s30	75
2,000	Ill. Int. Imp. Bs.	100	400	Harlem Railroad...	20⅞
4,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H.&		10	Norwich & Wor. R.	77
	St. Jo. R.	71	200	Reading Railroad..	77⅛
2,500	Cal. State 7s	113¾	100	do	77
23,000	Erie R. 3d m. '83.	106½	100	Toledo & Wabash R.	34½
20,000	do	106½	550	Mich. Cen. R.	90
3,000	Erie R.4th m. bs.	100½	200	do	89⅞
4,000	do	100	200	do	89¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg.	93¾	100	do.....s10	89¾
2,000	Ill. Cent. R bds..	106	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	42½
1,000	Al. & T. H. 1st m.	98½	350	do	42½
1,000	A.&T H. 2d m.pf.	79½	1,250	M. S. & N.I.G. Stk	84½
2,000	B., N.Y&E.1st m.	99	100	do.....b10	85
1,000	Chi. & N.W.I.bs.	90	100	do.....b30	84½
1,000	Chi.&N.W.Ast.B.	56½	100	do	85
25,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	80½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	80
1,000	M.&Pr.DuCh.1 m.	103	100	do.....b30	80
2,000	P., Ft.W&Ch.1 m.	105	100	do.....s30	79½
15,000	P., Ft.W&Ch.2 m.	92	250	do	79½
1,000	P.,Ft.W&Ch.3m.	72	100	do.....s60	79½
1,000	Pa.Coal Co.7pc.B.	107	200	do.....s10	79½
63	Tradesmen's Bank	105	50	do.....b10	79½
32	Bank of Commerce.	97½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	41
10	Amer. Ex. Bank...	95	400	do	41½
7	Metropolitan Bank.	104¾	500	do	41⅞
20	Grocers' Bank	90	200	do.....b10	42
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	101	200	do.....b3	42
5	St. Nicholas Bank..	92	21	C. C. & Cin. R.	136
33	Nassau Bank	100	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	84¾
50	Nicar. Transit Co..	5	50	do.....s15	84¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	123	150	do.....s10	84¾
100	do	123½	150	do.....s60	84½
50	do	123½	100	do.....b30	84¾
100	do.....b30.	123½	300	do.....s60	84½
150	do	123½	50	do.....s60	84⅜
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅜	100	do	84⅝
150	do.....b30.	103⅞	100	do	84½
200	do.....b10.	103⅞	100	do.....s10	84½
300	do	103¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.b30	69
650	Erie Railway	63⅞	450	do	69
100	do.....s60	63⅛	100	do.....s30	68⅞
300	do.....s60	63¾	250	do.....s60	68⅞
300	do.....s60	64	45	Chic. & Rock I. R...	81¾
100	do.....b30	64½	100	do.....b10	82
200	do	64½	100	do	82¼
100	do.....b30.	64¼	100	do.....b30	82½
50	do.....b30	64⅝	200	do	82½
1150	do	64¼	50	Mil. & P.Du C.2d.P.	79
450	Erie R. Pref.....b30	90⅞	200	Pitts., Ft.W.& Chic.	53
100	do.....b3	90⅞	200	do	53⅛
50	do.....b60	90½	400	Gal. & Chic. R.	84⅝
100	Hudson Riv. R.a10	75½	400	Clev. & Tol. R.....s60	68¼
100	do	75	200	do.....b30	68¾
100	do.....b10	75¾	200	do.....s12	68½
100	do	75¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	81⅝
100	Harlem Railroad...	21	100	do	81⅜
200	do	20¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U.S.6s.'81.Cou.	103⅝	200	Reading Railroad...	76¾
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		200	do	77
	Notes	104⅜	100	Mich Cen. R.....s30	89⅛
2,000	Mo. State 6s	52¾	200	do	89⅞
7,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn.		100	do	90
	and St. Jo. R.	72	200	do	89⅞
5,000	Hud. R. Con.. bs.	97½	500	do.....s30.	89½
35	Pac. Ml. St. Co.	124	1200	Mch. So. & N. I. R.	42½
100	do.....s30.	123¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S....	85
400	N. Y. Central R.	104⅛	100	do.....b30	85
700	Erie Railway	64½	100	do.....s60	84¾
150	do	64¾	100	do	85
300	do.....s45	63⅞	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79½
100	do.....s30	64	200	do.....s30	79¾
200	do.....b30	64½	100	do	79½
100	do.....b30	64⅞	200	Cl. & Pitts. R.....b10	42
50	Chic. B. & Q. R.	89½	100	do.....s30	41½
500	Erie Railway Pref.	90⅞	200	do	41⅞
100	do	90½	300	do.....b30	41⅞

Saturday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is 131¼, and Bills on London 145½ ₩ cent., both the same as yesterday. At the very close of the day the quotation for Gold, 131⅞@132. The shipment of Gold to day is $430,000, and for the whole week $711,000. The supply of Money to the Brokers is easy, at 5 ₩ cent. The news by the *Scotia*, politically, is of a quiet nature. The advices about Grain and Flour are firmer, and advanced our Corn Exchange this forenoon.

The Stock Market was comparatively steady through the day. There were sellers of Erie, supplied on London importation, at 64@64¼ ₩ cent.; but the market takes it freely, and this Stock, above all the Railways, continues to give tone to the general dealings. Late in the afternoon the market left off weaker by ½ ₩ cent. on the Share list about as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅞	103⅝	N. Y. Central	104⅛	103⅝
Treas.7.30 ₩ cts.	104¾	104⅜	Erie Common	64⅞	63⅞
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	92¾	Erie Preferred	90⅞	89⅞
Missouris	52⅜	52½	Hudson	75¾	74⅞
Tennessees	53⅜	53¼	Mich. Central	89⅞	89¼
Pacific	123¾	123¼	Mich. Southern	42⅝	42
Panama	155	155	Illinois Central	80¼	79¾
Rock Island	82⅜	81⅞	Toledo	69⅜	68¾
Galena	84⅞	84	Pittsburgh	41⅝	41
Harlem	20⅞	20⅞	Mich. Guarant'd.	84⅞	84⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Bank of the Republic	97
Merchants'	102	Irving	76
Mechanics'	107½	Metropolitan	104
Union	103	Citizens'	100
America	112½	Grocers'	89½
City	115	East River	93
Phœnix	103	Market	95
Tradesmen's	105	Nassau	100
Greenwich	150	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	93½	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	96	Marine	112
Ocean	87	Atlantic	50
Mercantile	115	Importers' & Traders'	102½
American Exchange	94½	Park	115
Chatham	82		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N.W. first Ass.	56½
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30¾
Erie fourths, '80	100	Han. & St. J. firsts	50
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77.	98½	Lack. & W. Bonds	107½
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	110
Hud seconds, s. f., '85	110	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds.	108
Hudson Convertible, '67.	97	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81¾
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	109½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	80
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Galena & Chi. firsts	108
Mich. C. n.f.8 ₩ c., '82	114	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex	109
Chi., Bur. & Q.8 ₩ c.1sts.	116	Galena & Chicago 2ds	107
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds.	93¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
N. Ind., Gosh. Line, '68	102	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	103
M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₩ c.	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds.	91
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	70
T. H. & A. 2ds. 8 ₩ c., '70	79½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	28	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	90	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	90
Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	75	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	73

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of October were as follows:

1861	$97,857 90
1862	107,092 76
Increase	$9,234 86

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $216,515 24, including for customs, $49,000; payments, $457,730 14. Balance, $7,474,929 85.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 53 bbls Ashes, 20,732 bbls. Flour, 312 bbls. and 456 bags Corn Meal, 105,813 bushels Wheat, 16,652 bushels Corn, 6,474 bushels Barley, 5,493 bushels Oats, 972 pkgs. Provisions, and 599 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more sought after at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 378 bbls., including 286 bbls. Pots, and 92 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been moderately active, and prices have been quite buoyant during the past week. Stocks are reduced, and army work is in light supply. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, "the trade for the week has been active, and, as yet, there is no abatement in the call either for general stocks for Winter wear, or in supplies for the army. Owing to the constantly in creasing cost of stock and labor requisite for turning out the latter description of work, prices have again advanced, and will probably continue to rise until this special demand is supplied."

BARK—In Philadelphia, Quercitron has been scarce and in fair demand, including first quality No. 1, at $37 ₩ ton.

CHICORY—Heavy speculative transactions have recently occurred in this article, which is now held at 7c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

COAL—Has been less active here, but prices have been supported. Anthracite $7 50@$8 ₩ ton. In Philadelphia the demand has been very active, both for shipment and home use, and prices have advanced slightly, with moderate receipts and light stocks for the season.

COFFEE—The market has been more active, to-day, sales having been made of 4,200 bags Santos, *ex Spartan*, at 30c.; 800 bags Rio, in lots, part at 30½c.@31c.; 550 bags Maracaibo, part at 30c., and a small lot of St. Domingo, at 29c. ₩ ℔.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, says: "Coffee, since the passage of the new tariff act, and the very material falling off of supplies, has materially advanced in price. One year ago Rio Coffee could be bought at from 8c.@10c. ₩ ℔. At the present time, the price is 30c. and 31c. The following figures will exhibit the price of Coffee at this port on the 7th of November, in the following years:

	1842.	1852.	1862.
Cuba, ₩ ℔	7½c.@ 9c.	8¾c.@ 9¼c.	28c.@30c.
Havana, ₩ ℔	10½c.@12c.	9c. @10c.	28c.@30c.
Java, ₩ ℔	10½c.@12c.	11c. @11½c.	31c.@34c.
Laguayra, ₩ ℔	8½c.@12c.	9c. @ 9½c.	29c.@30c.
Maracaibo, ₩ ℔	7½c.@ 8½c.	9c. @ 9¾c.	30c.@31c.
Porto Rico, ₩ ℔	9c. @ 9¾c.	8¾c.@ 9½c.	30c.@31c.
Rio, ₩ ℔	7½c.@10c.	8½c.@ 9¼c.	29c.@31c.
San Domingo, ₩ ℔	6¼c.@ 7c.	8½c.@ 8¼c.	28c.@30c.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request to-day, at 62c.@62½c. for Middling, ₩ ℔. Sales, 650 bales.

EARTHENWARE—The light supplies and prevalence of a good inquiry enable holders to obtain higher prices.

FISH—Dry Cod find ready buyers at $4@$4 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are in lively demand, partly on speculation, including No. 1 at $10 50@$11 50, No. 2 at $7@$8, and No. 3 at $4 50@$5 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring have been selling freely at 33c.@34c. for scaled, and 24c.@25c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been more sought after, and prices, especially of low grades, have again advanced 10c.@15c. per bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 85@$6 00; poor to choice extra State at $6 05@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 85@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 10@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 00 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85	@$6 00
Extra State	6 05	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 05	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 45	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in more demand at advancing rates sales 1,350 bbls., at $6 65@$7 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers to-day. Sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $4 75@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, but closed rather tamely. The reported sales since our last comprise 225,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 46@$1 58; Amber Western, at $1 42½@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 42; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32½@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 32; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 25 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 112,000 bushels, at 70c.@72c., for shipping Mixed Western; 65c. @70c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@65c. for unsound; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Western, 73c.@75c. for White Western, and 84c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at 85c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 60c.@62c.; Western, at 60c.@62c.; and State, at 61c.@63c. ₩ bushel. Barley is less sought after at $1 40@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Sales, 3,700 bushels.

HAY—North River is rather quiet to-day, at 60c.@75c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand to-day at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ₩ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been very light, (14,899 Hides), and the sales, quite heavy, (149,170 Hides and 401 bales Hides); prices have advanced, closing buoyantly. The sales include, according to Messrs. Wetzel & Weidemeyer, 40,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ ℔s., 27c.@28½c., cash, usual selection; 9,700 Montevideo, 21@22 ℔s., 27c.@27½c., cash, usual selection; 33,600 California, part to arrive, 21@25 ℔s., 26c.@28c., cash, usual selection; 3,500 Rio Grande, 20@22 ℔s., 25½c.@26½c. cash, usual selection; 5,400 Orinoco, 20@22 ℔s., 25c.@26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Porto Cabello, 21@22 ℔s., 23c., 6 mos., rejecting bad Hides; 700 Maracaibo, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 10,600 Mexican, 22½ ℔s., 24c., 6 mos., usual selection; 11,000 Minas, 15@16 ℔s., part 25c., six months usual selection; 5,000 Aspinwall, 19@20 ℔s., 23c.@24c., six months, usual selection; 1,000 Sandwich Islands, Dry-salted, 28 ℔s., 20c., six months, usual selection; 700 West Indies, dry-salted, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 800 Rio Hache, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 13,000 Gambia and Bissau, 10 ℔s., on private terms; 401 bales Calcutta Buffalo. 20 ℔s., 16c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 570 Wet-salted West Indies, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 4,700 City Slaughter, 60@75 ℔s., 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 5,500 Western Slaughter, 55@60 ℔s., 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 65@70 ℔s., 9¾c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 215,200 dry Hides, 6,500 wet-salted Hides, and 500 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Pig has been lightly dealt in, including Scotch at $31 50@$33, and No. 1 American at $31 ₩ ton. Bar is now up to $90 for Refined English, and $67 50 for Common do. ₩ ton, with a moderate inquiry. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "The market continues firm at the advance. Most makers of Pig Metal having sold up at $28@$32 for the three numbers of Anthracite, cash and time, are now asking more for future delivery, and we have a few small sales only to note at the latter figures. Scotch Pig is firm, and a sale of 250 tons was made on terms kept private. Manufactured Iron meets with an active demand at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders."

LATHS—Eastern have been in light supply and fair request, at $1 25 ₩ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole is in active demand, in part for future delivery, at steadily advancing prices. Week's receipts, 64,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light to-day, but prices have been quoted firm.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly purchased, including domestic Tar, at $6 75@$8 ₩ bbl.; common and strained Resin, at $14@$14 50 ₩ 280 ℔s.; and Spirits Turpentine, at $2 60@$2 62½ ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale, at $6@$8; Crude Sperm, at $1 75@$1 80; Linseed, at $1 23@$1 25; Crude Petroleum, at 29c.@31c., and Refined do., at 52½c.@60c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day at reduced prices. Sales, 780 bbls., at $12 62@$12 75, chiefly at $12 62½ for Mess, and $11 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is in lively request at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10½c. ₩ ℔. Beef rules quiet, at previous prices; sales since our last 150 bbls. at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for Plain Mess ₩ bbl. Primo Mess $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11c. ₩ ℔.

SALT—Has been less active, but quoted steady.

SALTPETRE—Crude is now quoted up to 15c. ₩ ℔., with a moderate inquiry.

SEEDS—New Clover is in demand at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ ℔. In Philadelphia, during the week, 3,000 bushels Clover have been sold at $5 75@$6 25 ₩ bushel; also 300 bushels Timothy at $1 75@$2 ₩ bushel; the latter commands $2@$2 25, cash, ₩ bushel, in this market.

SKINS—Are stiffly held, but, in light supplies available, the market is inactive.

SUGARS—The day's sales comprise only 560 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@11½c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 ℔s. at 11¼c.@11⅜c. ₩ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand is not very active, but holders are firm. Sales 204 hhds. Kentucky, 22c.@26c., and 96 hhds. Stems, 4¼c.@5c., ₩ ℔.

WOOL—The demand has been somewhat brisker, and holders have had any existing advantage. The week's sales comprise 150,000 ℔s. domestic fleece and pulled at 55c.@65c.; 700 bales Kersey, unwashed, at 25c.@35c.; 250 bales Cape at 31c.@35c.; 300 bales Mestiza at 24c.@28c., and 350 bales other foreign, on terms not ascertained. In Philadelphia, business has been checked by the firmness of holders. Sales of domestic to some extent, however, were reported at 60c.@65c. for fine, 65c. to 70c. for course and medium quality, and 70c.@76c. for tub, but holders generally refusing the lowest figures. In Boston, sales have been made of 250,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled from 60c.@65c., with some lots of extra pulled as high as 70c. A lot of 200 bales California and 983 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape at various prices as to quality.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 37c.@37½c., the latter an extreme rate for E. & D., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was quiet to-day. Rates were steady. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat 8½d.@8¾d., and by foreign vessels, 10½d.@11d.; Corn in ship's bags at 8d. ₩ bushel; Tobacco, by a foreign vessel, (900 hhds.,) at 50s.; and heavy goods at 25s.@40s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat at 9c.@9½c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Port. Brig. 240 tons. to Lisbon, 9,000 Corn at 13d., and 1,000 Flour, 4s.; a Brit. Bark, 427 tons, to same port, 300,000 feet Lumber, $20; A Swed. Bark, 356 tons, same, extra heavy Pipe Staves, $75; an Amer. Bark, 288 tons, to Barcelona, $53 for light Pipe and heavy Hhd., and $63 for heavy Pipe Staves; a Hanover Bark to Rio Janeiro, 3,500 Flour, $1 25; a Dan. Brig. at Philadelphia, thence to Rio Janeiro, 2,500 Flour, $1 37½; a British schooner, 173 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1 ₩ bbl.. a British brig, 206 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,800; one, 206 tons, to Cienfuegos, $2,000; one, 343 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses, $4 on deck; a brig, 170 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,950; one, 310 tons, to Havana, $3,000, a bark, 472 tons, same voyage, $4,000; a brig from Ellsworth to Havana, box Shooks, 35c.; one, 200 tons, from Ellsworth to north side Cuba, box shooks, 36c., and Boards, $13; a British schooner from Turks Islands to New-York, 4,000 bush. Salt, 9c.; a brig, 144 tons, to the windward, $1,400, and back from Turks Islands, Salt, 8½c.; a bark, 539 tons, to Gibraltar, Sicily, and back, a new ship, 1,200 tons, from Boston to San Francisco, on terms not transpired.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Southampton	Portland	Nov. 6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS REMOVED.
CHARLES G. HOOK

Respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has removed to the spacious new store, No. 765 BROADWAY, near 9th-st.

In making the above announcement, he takes the opportunity of expressing the hope that the patronage so generously bestowed on him through the many past years will be continued, and promises that he will use his best efforts to merit it.

N. B.—No. 765 BROADWAY.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

INDIA SHAWLS.—AMONGST OTHER INDIA Camel's Hair Shawls, on Monday I will show a superb Black Long, probably the finest shawl in America.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.
N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, &c.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

THREE LIVING ELK FOR SALE—A MALE and two females, which are probably the most beautiful domesticated specimens of the animal now living. For further information respecting terms, &c., apply at the bar of the Fulton Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES AT REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.—Rev. Sumner Ellis will commence a series of Lectures on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9. The series will embrace:
1. *Mahomet and Mahometanism.*
2. *Hildebrand and the Culmination of Church Power.*
3. *Peter the Hermit and the Crusades.*
4. *Luther and the Reformation.*
5. *Howard and Humanitarian Movements.*
Mr. Ellis is capable of doing full justice to the interesting subjects embraced in this course, and will undoubtedly draw large audiences.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BRIGHAM.—REV. Dr. Adams, at the request of officers and Managers of the Bible Society, and pastors and friends of different denominations, will preach a sermon on the death of Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Secretary of the American Bible Society, on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 9, at 7½, in the church on Madison-square. Seats will be reserved for the officers and Managers of the American Bible Society.

M. E. CHURCH, ALLEN-STREET.—BISHOP Ames will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath School Missionary Anniversary at 3 P. M., when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Miller, of Wisconsin, and other distinguished speakers. Rev. Dr. Holliday, of Indiana, will preach at 7 P. M. The Annual Missionary Collection will be taken during the morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 28th-st.—On SUNDAY next, Nov. 9, Right Rev. Bishop Potter will hold an Ordination in this Church. Divine service at 10½ A. M. Instead of the usual afternoon service, there will be Divine service and sermon in the EVENING of next Sunday at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Montgomery will preach in the evening.

GEO STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, in 4th-st., two doors from South 9th-st., at 7½ o'clock in the evening. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M. "*When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord will lift up a standard against it.*" Those who believe in, or look for, a manifestation of the power of Christ in His Church, in the last days, are specially invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 o'clock P. M. EVENING, at 7 P. M., the pastor will preach. A protracted meeting will commence SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching every evening next week, to commence at 7½ o'clock The public invited.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH a sermon at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. All are invited. Rev. C. D. Murray will preach the following Sunday Evening at the Market-st. Church.

REV. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., OF ST. BARtholomew's Church, New-York, will preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, in behalf of Grace Church Brotherhood. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection in behalf of the Charity Fund will be made. The usual Afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR of the State-st., Congregational Church, (near Hoyt st.,) Brooklyn, preaches ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—Seventh sermon on "*The Beatitudes,*" and at 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway.—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. Remington. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. At 7½, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. Singing by Horace Waters' vocalists. Singers, juvenile and adults, willing to form a choir, are invited to the rehearsal on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

UNION MEETING AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Clinton-av., corner of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in aid of the National Freedman's Relief Association. The speakers are Rev. Drs. Buddington and Cuyler, Clark and Walter S. Griffiths, Esq., and Chaplain Haynes. All are invited.

THE ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. John E. Searles, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Brother Mabie and the Infant Class-Room.* In the evening—*The Superintendent and his Rights.*

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH IN the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, on SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ A. M. Addresses will be made to the children of the Sabbath School, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. W. F. Watkins. Rev. Adam Poe, D.D., of Cincinnati, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

COME AND HEAR!—THE SPECIAL MESSENger of the Coming One will unfold the great things of Prophecy in relation to the approaching glorious Kingdom of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free for all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will, by particular request, repeat on SUNDAY EVENING next, his sermon on the *Stewardship.*

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Henry J. Fox, of the 43d-st. M. E. Church, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Alexander McLean. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. There will be service in the chapel of this institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and a sermon. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

PROF. MATTISON—41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School, 2½ P.M. Evening subject—*The so-called Reviews of the recent Sermons on Future Punishment.* Strangers made welcome.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—"*The human soul, its nature, attributes and relations.*" Evening—"*Ultimate results of Christianity.*" Seats free.

REV. G. F. FLANDERS WILL PREACH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours, in the Historical Society's Building, 11th-st., 2d-av. Subject in the Evening—*Martin Luther, the Hero-Chieftain of Reform.*

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles. Sermon in the morning, 10½, on *Class-meetings.* Evening, 7½, sermon on *The Social Life of Christ.* Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle at 10½ A. M. Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. F. C. Halliday, D. D., of Indianapolis, and at 7 o'clock P. M. by Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D., of Cincinnati. Sacraments at 3 P. M.

JANES M. E. MISSION—NO. 321 WEST 44TH-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Rev. Mr. Groesbeck will preach on *Christian Decision* on SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

"AUTHENTICITY AND AUTHORITY OF the Bible."—Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach on this subject, in the church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SABBATH EVENING. He will preach in the MORNING, upon *The Peacemakers Blessed.*

REV. R. S. HOWLAND WILL PREACH, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, in St. Timothy's Free Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, and Sunday School at 2. Rev. G. J. Geer, Rector.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Prof. M. R. Vincent, Pastor. Subject—*The Pillow of Stones and the Vision of Angels.* Sunday-School at 9 A M., and at 2 P. M.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH and Sabbath School, in Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on *The Soldier's Hope of Salvation*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. MISSION.—Rev. Stanly D'Orsay will preach in the Mission Chapel, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, at 10½ A. M., on SUNDAY. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. Parker will preach in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. F. S. Wiley will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Moses Ballou preaches TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M.; at 7½ P. M. he will explain Luke xii., 51.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Fountains of Peace.*

REV. DR. D. X. JUNKINS WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels sent to any part of the country. Cut this out

INSTRUCTION.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," 1855. OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
References: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

FRENCH LECTURES, READINGS AND CLASSES—By Professor C. Miel, late of Harvard University. The various courses will begin NEXT WEEK, at the Professor's residence, No. 1 West 25th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Twenty-four attendances, $6. Apply at the above address for prospectuses and cards. Boarders received.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn school, or in a family, to teach the French language a few hours daily; would also like to have a class of gentlemen and ladies; most satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 25th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editor's assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week.
Miss WARNER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING WANTED—A thorough, practical accountant, a man of character and one who understands his business perfectly. None others need apply. Apply personally at the office of the Astor House, from 9 to 12 o'clock Monday forenoon, or address TEACHER, same place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN of much experience and extensive acquaintance; could fill nearly any position demanded—insurance, banking, mercantile, superintendency of the manufacturing of both cotton and wool, of contracts and of estates. Will give the highest testimonials in the City. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as sales' clerk in a wholesale fancy goods store; can assist in taking care of a hosiery, ribbon or Yankee notion stock; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address CLARK, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—ENTRY CLERK WANTed in a wholesale dry goods store. Salary $300 per annum. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 214 Thompson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, in a first class-house, two bed-rooms and a parlor, or, large bed-room with parlor adjoining, between 4th and 6th avs., and 4th and 28th sts.; private family preferred. Willing to pay for such accommodations. None but first-class need answer. Address C. COOK, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother. Two furnished rooms and good board, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required. Address, with particulars, C. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office for three days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and his wife. For good plain accommodations, with gas and fire, a reasonable price will be paid. Location below 25th-st. Address W. B. B., No. 36 Vesey-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—AT NO. 15 EAST 16TH-st. Suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, to gentlemen only, without board, on second floor, back.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

EASTMAN & CO.,
Successors to
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
Will continue their usual
COMMISSION AND PROVISION BUSINESS,
at their old stand,
NOS. 40 AND 42 BROAD-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 303 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, with flue boilers in good order. Any party having such will address J. F. CUNNINGHAM, No. 447 1st-av., corner East 27th-st., giving full particulars as to time it has been in use, where it can be seen, and the lowest price.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

100,000 APPLE TREES, READY FOR market, (located near Rochester, N. Y.,) will be exchanged in part for good Western property. Address J. WOOD, Sweeny's Hotel, until Monday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eighth-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of
Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.
The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed.) A. BOYD, Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND [illegible] MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the [illegible] edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities. NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST., Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN FOR SALE.
These Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s or 1,000s, (Coupons or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE. TAYLOR BROTHERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 76 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.
MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary. CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.
Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization. CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st. L. H. MEYER. Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862. ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent. MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.—The tin BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, was taken from the Bank of America on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.
Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned and particularly desired to scrutinize any of the following Bonds (which is a list in part of those stolen) that may be offered them for sale.
$2,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Nos. 28,843 and 28,842, $1,000 each.
$2,500 Illinois Central Railroad Company Construction Bonds, Nos. 6,184, 10,829, to 10,832 for $500 each.
$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond No. 17.
$3,000 Peoria City School Bonds, Nos. 31, 40, 41, $1,000 each.
$300 United States Oregon War Bonds, Nos. 230 and 251 for $50 each, 418 and 419 for $100 each.
$11,000 Virginia Bonds, Nos. 9,346, 8,649, 8,188, 8,524, 8,344, 7,566, 3,400, 3,842, 6,958, 6,729 and 2,011 for $1,000 each.
$26,000 Missouri Bonds of the following issues to Pacific Railroad Company. Nos. 4,112, 2,205, 3,207, 3,212, 3,213, 3,214, 2,780, 1,572, 2,927, 4,642, 1,779, 4,097, 805, 4,139, 4,048, 4,482; To Pacific Southwest Branch No. 3,310; to North Missouri Railroad Company Nos. 275, 1,402, 1,093, 1,495; to St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. Nos. 680, 3,294, 2,442.
$1,000 City of Burlington 8 per cent. Bond No. 49.
$1,000 City of Dubuque 10 per cent. Bond No. 31.
$2,835 Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds Nos. 130, 131, 262 to 265 for $105 each; Nos. 65 and — for $525 each; No. 108 for $1,050.
$1,000 City of Pittsburgh Bond, issued to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865: Nos. 659, 550, 551, 552, 743, 1,552, 1,553, 1,554, 1,555, 1,556, 1,941, 2,271, 327, 1,010 and 1,565.
$8,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865: Nos. 388, 382, 390, 401, 402, 673, 680 and 750; 8 Bonds of $1,000 each.
$8,000 Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company Bonds, Nos. 93 to 100, for $1,000 each, due June 1, 1862, and protested for non-payment.
$9,000 California State Bonds. Nos. 76, 45, 3,393, 106, 2,609, 3,201, 3,202 and 3,203 for $1,000 each; 105, 3,236 for $500 each.
$5,000 Toledo and Wabash 2d Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 117, 298, 572, 844, 893, $1000 each.
$1,000 Erie Railway Company, Buffalo Branch Bond No. 36.
$1,000 Tennessee Bond No. 3,432.
Certificate No. 317 of Assistant Treasurer U. S. New-York, dated Oct. 22, 1862, for gold deposit of $100,000.
$5,000 Great Western Railroad Company Illinois 10 per cent. Bonds.
Nos. 355, 356—two Bonds for $1,000 each.
Nos. 143 to 148—six Bonds for $500 each.
$1,000 City of Evansville, Ind., 7 per cent. Bond No. 5.
$16,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, Eastern Extension Bonds.
$1,000 Union Club Bonds, Nos ——, for $500 each.
$1,000 City of Maysville, Ky., Bonds, Nos. 106 and 107, for $500
$1,050 Scrip Certificate No. 139 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name G. W. Riggs.
$1,848 Scrip Certificate No. 38 of New-Jersey Zinc Company in name C. E. Detmold, with assignment by him.
$2,729 40 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, Nos. 1,183, 545, for $1,000 each; Nos. 546, $729 40.
$3,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, $500 each.
$2,000 Missouri State Bonds, Nos. 64 and 189, $1,000 each.
Certificates 55 shares American Telegraph Stock.
In addition to which there are sundry certificates of stock in
Erie Railway Company.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of which Certificate No. 28,275 for 200 shares in name of Hopkins & Co., with signed power of attorney.
New-York Gas Light Company.
Jefferson Insurance Company.
New-Jersey Zinc Company, stock of which Certificate No. 69 for 132 shares Common Stock, in name of C. E. Detmold, with signed power of attorney.
American Telegraph Company Stock, Second-av. Railroad Company Stock, &c., &c.
And numerous other documents of no use to any one but the owner.
A reward of $1,000 will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or for such information as will lead to their recovery.
Notice has been given to the proper officers to stop the payment or transfer of all the above. RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO., policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europe, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes or busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West [illegible]th-st., a few doors from [illegible]th-av., the entire first-class household furniture contained in the above residence, viz: Rosewood piano forte, made by a celebrated maker, brocatel and lace window curtains, rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel, rosewood etagere, tapestry Brussels carpets, black walnut extension dining-table, buffet glassware dinner and tea setts, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair matresses, ingrain carpets, wardrobe, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, CENTRALLY LOCATED.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish to rent for the Winter, may find a good tenant by addressing HOUSE, Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE LARGE WELL-lighted floors, suitable for a printing and publishing establishment. Address Box No. 3,674 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A valuable medical patent, with a profitable specialty practice, for sale, or partner wanted to develop the income. Apply to Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

NOTICE.—MR. M. V. G. STRONG WITHDREW from our firm on the 1st day of May, 1862. WM. K. STRONG & CO.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, prize money, &c., promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge. SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ... J. GRAU.
MONDAY, NOV. 10—OPENING NIGHT.
Debut in America of Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA.
LA TRAVIATA.
With BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.
Conductor and Musical Director ... Sig. MUZIO
Mlle. MORENCI will make her début in TROVATORE
Mme. LORINI Will appear in LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.
Due notice will be given of her début.
In active preparation, Meyerbeer's celebrated and latest opera, DINORAH. (Le Pardon de Ploermel,) for the début of Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI Will appear twice previous to her departure for Europe.
The Box Offices at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., will be open TO-MORROW MORNING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. William Wheatley.
Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the Brooklyn public that he has leased the Academy of Music for TWO WEEKS, During which EDWIN FORREST Will appear in a series of his GREAT CHARACTERS, Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1862, With his celebrated impersonation of VIRGINIUS, In J. Sheridan Knowles' CLASSICAL PLAY OF THE SAME NAME.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
EDWIN FORREST ... as ... Hamlet.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
EDWIN FORREST ... as ... Richelieu.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
EDWIN FORREST ... as ... Jack Cade.
Mr. Wheatley also begs leave to announce that MATILDA HERON, Will make HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN, On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, in her intensely interesting character of CAMILLE.
The public are respectfully informed that none of Mr. FORREST'S characters can by any possibility be repeated.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $165
Second Cabin Passage ... 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $140
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly, Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS ... 2,500 tons	AMERICA ... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY ... 1,800 tons	BONAPARTE ... 3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY ... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau ... $50.
Passage money to Havana ... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW ... Saturday ... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... Nov. 22.
ETNA ... Saturday ... Nov. 29.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin ... $100	Steerage ... $40
First cabin to London ... 105	Steerage to London ... 43
First cabin to Paris ... 110	Steerage to Paris ... 48
First cabin to Hamburg ... 110	Steerage to Hamburg ... 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 15. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3¼ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all-day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. FAREWELL WEEK OF EDWIN BOOTH.
Mr. JACKSON has sincere pleasure in announcing that on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, In consequence of the genuine ARTISTIC TRIUMPH Achieved in the personation of SIR EDWARD MORTIMER, IN THE IRON CHEST, AND DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, EDWIN BOOTH Will appear in these TWO CHARACTERS, Pronounced by all who witnessed them as among the most brilliant of his representations, and perhaps THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DRAMATIC PICTURES Presented for many years on the stage. MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW AS MARITANA.
The many friends and admirers of EDWIN BOOTH Will remember that this must positively be HIS LAST WEEK Of performance. On MONDAY, Nov. 17, Those world-renowned artists, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, Will appear.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, LAST TIME FOR THE PRESENT (in consequence of forthcoming novelties). BULWER'S standard play MONEY.
TUESDAY, Eleventh time, the attractive new comedy (which must be immediately withdrawn), BOSOM FRIENDS.
WEDNESDAY, the very popular comic drama, CENTRAL PARK, will be produced with new scenery by Isherwood, new Costumes, new and elegant furniture and appointments, and with a novel and very effective cast.
THURSDAY, Fourth time, Morton's standard old comedy, SPEED THE PLOUGH.
The new scenery, the alterations, the acting and dancing of which have attracted three densely crowded audiences.
FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR ... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, GRAND SACRED CONCERT. When the PRINCIPAL ARTISTS, together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA, will appear. A splendid and varied programme will be offered.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, First night of Mozart's chef d'œuvre of THE MAGIC FLUTE. (Die Zauberfloete.)

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 10, Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY ... as ... Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR. Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

IRVING HALL.—FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS' GRAND CONCERTS. Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. FATHER REED respectfully begs leave to inform the public that his favorite troupe will give a series of Grand Concerts at Irving Hall, commencing on Monday next, in the same style as those which have always received the approval of the public and the Press as a MORAL, AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT. New Costumes of the Olden Times, Solos, Duetts, Quartetts and Songs of our Forefathers.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:
Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,389; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.
Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513
Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.
The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or in proportion to the amount recovered.
Any information to be sent to Sag Harbor Savings Bank, Sag Harbor, L. I., or to the Superintendent of Police, New-York.

$2,000 REWARD.—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid, and no questions asked, to any person who will return the contents, or who will give information that will lead to the recovery of the contents of the tin box taken from the Bank of America on Wednesday, the 5th of November. Communicate with the subscribers, or address by mail, RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

GEN. CORCORAN'S CANE.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, at the Staten Island Ferry, New-York, on leaving the boat 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Nov. 1, a GOLD-HEADED CANE, presented to Gen. Michael Corcoran by citizens of Charleston, South Carolina. Ten Dollars reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it with Mr. STETSON, at the Astor House.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained. FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.
Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.
Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. [illegible] Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,
ESQUIMAUX FAMILY,
Consisting of a man, woman, and child, named, E-BIEN-LING, the husband; TUK-E-BI-TU, the wife, TUK-ET LIK-E-TU, the child, Brought from Davis' Straits by C. F. HALL, ESQ., ARCTIC EXPLORER. The first specimens of this singular race ever in this country. They will be seen FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
ONE WEEK MORE,
ONE WEEK MORE,
OF
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
Who has been greeted with increased enthusiasm since his return from Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET, as well as the EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS, from whom he has received many valuable presents, and who expressed the highest admiration of him as an intelligent and INTERESTING MAN IN MINIATURE.
As he is nearly ready to sail for Europe, he cannot possibly
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
He will be seen AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES, including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also, to be seen MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY. New and beautiful LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES OF OUR MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS, GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE, GEN. CORCORAN. and the glorious old hero and patriot COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also an exact likeness of that curious creature, the WHAT IS IT in consultation with JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, regarding the cause of this rebellion. WHAT IS IT?
Also, life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA PERFORMING BEARS have just been introduced, and may be seen day and evening, and, at intervals, will be made to PERFORM VARIOUS ASTOUNDING TRICKS, making a most interesting exhibition. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.
Another Dramatic Novelty, BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,
ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE.
ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE.
ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE.
for the first time at the Museum. It will be produced by the entire strength of the company, with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, Music, Properties, Costumes, &c., &c., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY Afternoons and evenings, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Bourcicault's popular and highly interesting drama
PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
continues to be so attractive to Museum visitors, that it will be produced TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY afternoons and evenings.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.
THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER, Mr. MASON JONES, will deliver his FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17 His theme being GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 443 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES, BY REV. JOHN LORD.—Mr. LORD'S class of ladies for the Study of History—a post-Graduate Course—will assemble on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Nov. 11, at No. 30 West 25th-st., and be continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, for twenty weeks. The Progress of Christian Civilization will be presented in 40 written lectures, which will form part of the Course of Instruction. Terms, $20. Tickets and circulars, containing details and subjects, may be had at the bookstore of the Messrs. Appleton, and of Mr. Lord, No. 100 9th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANOS—The best Pianos made. Some very fine Seven-octave Pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M., Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Numerous Marine Disasters on the Coast.

Loss of the British Bark Mary Rogerson.

Eleven Vessels Ashore at Holme's Hole, &c.

THE BRITISH BARK MARY ROGERSON.

Capt. RANTON, of the British bark *Mary Rogerson* arrived yesterday in the *Scotia*, and reports that on the 29th of October, in latitude 49°, longitude 39° 55', the *Mary Rogerson* was overtaken by a hurricane from the northwest, which hove down the bark, and every thing was washed off the deck. All the masts were cut away to lighten her but to no effect. During the gale JOSEPH SEAMAN, of London, was washed overboard and lost. On Nov. 1, in latitude 49° 18', longitude 38° 16', was taken off the wreck by the *Scotia*. The *Mary Rogerson* was from London, Sept. 23, bound for New-York, with 388 tons of coal, consigned to J. A. BELL, of this City. She was built at Newcastle, 388 tons burden, and was named after her owner.

REPORT OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* Capt. BLETHEN, from Alexandria for Portsmouth Grove, R. I., put into this port yesterday, having experienced the late gale, and becoming short of fuel. From a person on board, we have received the following sketch of the trip:

"Left Alexandria, 4th inst., at 9:30 P. M., with a load of sick and wounded soldiers for the military hospital at Plymouth Grove, R. I. Having been obliged to lay at anchor in the Potomac River most of the night, did not pass Cape Henry until Wednesday, 5th, at 10 P. M., the wind at this time blowing fresh from southeast; at 1 A. M., 6th, it hauled to northwest, and increased to a tolerable gale, with squalls of rain; at 6 P. M., passed the Light-ship off Cape May; by midnight the wind had hauled to the northeast with greater force; at 2 A. M. was off Absecomb-light, the gale increasing, with heavy rain squalls; at 7 A. M. blowing a violent gale, which increased in force until 5 P. M., accompanied with torrents of rain, the sea running very high and breaking over the vessel in all directions, staving the quarterhouses and throwing everything about decks into disorder. Large quantities of water found its way into the cabin and steerage. At this time the gale began to abate, and continued to moderate through the night, though blowing heavily until 2 A. M.

The bedding and everything else on board being saturated with water, and the supply of coal not being deemed sufficient to carry the vessel to her intended port—with the concurrence of the officers of the vessel, the Surgeon in charge, Dr. NELSON S. DRAKE, ordered the vessel to this port. At 9:30 A. M., 8th, fell in with the Sandy Hook lightship, which had been blown from her moorings, at 12:30 P. M., the day previous; took her in tow and brought her to this port."

THE LIGHT-SHIP AFLOAT.

The Light-ship, Capt. COSGROVE, that has been stationed off Sandy Hook, parted her moorings at noon of the 7th, during the late gale, and drifted as far south as the southern end of the Woodlands, when she was taken in tow by United States steamship *Daniel Webster*, and anchored at Quarantine. She received no damage.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

HOLMES' HOLE, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The following vessels are ashore here:

The brig *Abner Taylor*, from New-York for Boston.

The brig *Elvira*, from Elizabethport for Boston.

The schooner *M. E. Price*, from Boston for Portland.

The schooner *Eliza Allen*, from New-York for Boston.

The schooner *Louisa*, from Boston for Rockland.

The schooner *Benjamin*, from Boston for Calais.

The schooner *F. Hall*, from Calais for Boston.

The schooner *Arctic*, from New-York for St. John.

Three other vessels, names as yet not ascertained, are ashore here.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The schooner *Boston*, from Cornwall for New-York, with potatoes, went ashore on the Straits of Mouth Island, Cape Ann, and went to pieces. Crew lost.

The schooner *T. S. Harding*, from Parsboro for Boston, with plaster, was wrecked at the same place. Crew saved.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The schooner *Moses Waring*, with a cargo of coal, from Philadelphia for Boston, is ashore at Holmes' Hole, and full of water.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 8—1½ P. M.

The weather continues thick and rainy.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Nov. 8—11 A. M.

A snow-storm commenced here at 8 o'clock this morning. About half an inch of snow has fallen. The storm still continues.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Weather clear and cold; no snow.

ANOTHER ORDER ON THE DRAFT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—It having been ascertained that several of the Counties in the interior of the State have completed their quotas, whilst in others the deficiency is less than was anticipated, the rendezvous for the drafted men, and the nine months volunteers, will be limited to the following places, viz:

BUFFALO, for the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

ELMIRA, for the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, Schuyler, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Delaware.

AUBURN, for the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oswego.

FONDA, for the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga.

PLATTSBURGH, for the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin.

ALBANY, for the counties of Albany, Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie and Schenectady.

YONKERS, for the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan.

STATEN ISLAND or such other places as may be selected for the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

The following named officers are detailed to act as Commandants, and will immediately enter on the discharge of their duties: Albany, Brig.-Gen. John F. Rathbone; New-York, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Parmenter; Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. Burnside; Elmira, Col. S. M. Alley; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. Lansing.

The following-named Surgeons are appointed for the several places of rendezvous, and will report for duty to the Commandants: Albany, S. D. Willard; Yonkers, Geo. B. Upham; Plattsburgh, William N. Coit; Fonda, Jeremiah Snell; Auburn, Edward Hall; Elmira, E. L. Hart; Buffalo, J. S. Trowbridge.

A sufficient force of National Guards will be assigned to each place of rendezvous, to maintain order and discipline. The detail for that at Staten Island will be made by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, on the requisition of the Commandant, and for those in the interior of the State by the Commandants, from their respective brigades. The detail, except for Staten Island, not to exceed three full companies.

Commissioners of the Draft are requested to transmit to this Department, without delay, a list of the names of all persons declared by them to be exempt, and also of the names added to the enrollment books. A full list, containing the names of all persons drafted, classifying them by towns, will also be required.

All persons holding authorizations to enlist volunteers for the nine months' service, will take their recruits to the place of rendezvous for drafted men in their respective districts. Transportation passes will be furnished on application to the Quartermaster of the rendezvous, accompanied by evidence of enlistment and copy of authorization, as provided in paragraph IX. of General Orders, No. 52.

It is stated for the information of Commissioners that they are not to proceed with the draft until they shall have received from this department a formal order to that effect, and giving the number of men to be drafted in each town. The delay in transmitting to this office the returns of men enlisted in the several counties since July 2 will, in some instances, render it impracticable to issue the orders to Commissioners until after the 10th inst.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Army Moving—In Cook's Corps—Veterans and Raw Levies—Buell's Discipline—The Soldiers on Buell—Consolidation of Regiments—Order from the War Department—New General Order.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Three Divisions of the Army of Ohio, Second, Ninth and Eleventh, McCOOK'S Corps, commanded, respectively, by Brig.-Gens. SILL, WOODRUFF, (late MITCHELL,) and SHERIDAN, marched through Bowling Green to-day, *en route* for Tennessee. They formed a mighty host. The eye gladdened at the stately spectacle. It was moving swiftly from *réveille* to retreat—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and a caravan of weather-stained wagons, in route order. Veterans and raw levies were intermingled. The contrast was conspicuous. Ravages of disease, exposure, privations, battles, were tragically graven in the ranks of the former—scarred battalions moving in compact masses, in lieu of regiments, told the stern story of war. But reduced columns and full numbers were not the strikingly distinctive features indicating tried soldiers and new levies. A *professional* deportment, steadiness, solidity, bronzed features borrowing lustrous hues from the health-imparting sun and winds, self-reliance, a sort of gay *insouciance*, imperiously proclaimed the veterans. Unsteadiness, irregularity, malingering, as emphatically exposed the novitiates (and unqualified officers) in the art of war.

BUELL'S discipline has been eloquently described in many overflowing columns. Candidly, there has been some waste of rhetoric, if brief observation of his army since the exodus of BRAGG from Kentucky justifies a present verdict. McCLELLAN'S is more thorough; that of the Army of the Mississippi is superior. BUELL issued *orders*, severe ones, *ad nauseum*, but he *did not punish* according to promise. McCLELLAN displayed much rigor. ROSECRANS punished when he threatened—consequently he was accused of sympathy for those whom he fought with all his might, because he *would* obey orders he received from superior authority. Mark it—when you hear from this army, a few weeks hence, its subordinate officers will testify that they have been taught new lessons in discipline. Doubtless somebody will become temporarily unpopular, but the next battle will dissipate all complaints. The soldier is apt to discover at last that, although discipline seems annoying at first, it does promote comfort, and insures victory at less sacrifice of blood.

What the veterans say now, after their aggravating philanderings down to Chattanooga and back to Wild Cat—all around Robin Hood's barn—is interesting. "BUELL was a cock who wouldn't fight. We felt it—thought he was trifling with us; knew he was not zealous; strongly suspected his patriotism, and we lost confidence in him. We supposed he would fight when a coal of fire was laid on his back at Louisville, but Chaplin Hill settled that question. There was no use dallying any longer. Had he remained in command a month more, his army would have melted away. He lost nearly *ten thousand men* at Louisville." I doubted the latter statement. "A fact. The men deserted by scores, almost multitudes—but they are coming back now. We got discouraged, exhausted as we were by hard marching and exposure. We were tired of the business, and wanted a new General, or, to go home."

"How do you like Gen. ROSECRANS?" "Bully. *He'll fight.* His appointment revived the whole army; restored its confidence. We feel as if something would now be done." This is the substance of conversations with many veterans. Excepting the serious demoralization of some of the regiments, caused by an inexplicable relaxation of discipline, considerably within a month, the old soldiers are in good condition for the new campaign. But the raw levies complain of fatigue. Their sinews are not yet hardened to elasticity, and they have not acquired the quality of endurance, which is the effect of drill and protracted camp life. This will come in due time. Meanwhile, their association with the old regiments incites their ambition. The effect is excellent.

This brings us to an important question—the improvement of the army. It is indisputable that nothing would so benefit it as the recruiting of the old regiments. This can not be done by the ordinary process. There remains but one method—*consolidation*. This must be voluntary, or the War Department must order it. Generals have no authority to do it. The original regiments which have fought out fame will not consent. It would be unjust and mischievous to require them do it. There is an alternative which might be, and should be, adopted. Merge the new regiments into the old, supplying vacancies of officers in the latter by the best officers in the former, and muster the remainder out of service. This would satisfy the privates generally, and it would benefit the country. Rejected officers would grumble, but what are the complaints of individuals considered in the light of public interests? Ignorant and inexperienced officers would be released from responsibilities they are incapable to administer, and meritorious soldiers would be afforded an opportunity to serve their country ably. An effort will be made by Gen. ROSECRANS to recruit the old regiments by suggesting the voluntary mode; but the public must perceive that it is a subject which the War Department should determine by imperative order. Considered even as an economical question, it is highly important. Why pay a thousand officers when five hundred are competent to discharge the duties now devolved upon the greater number? Some Colonels are now commanding two or three hundred men each; some Captains from thirty down to five. Why not retain these, fill up their companies and regiments from the new organizations, and assign the best officers of the latter to the vacancies in the former. Ohio has sent about one hundred and twenty-five Colonels, as many Lieutenant-Colonels, as many Majors, as many Adjutants, and as many other minor executive officers for that many regiments in the field. These might be reduced to, say, seventy-five or a hundred of each grade. Say a hundred for argument. A Colonel's annual pay amounts to over $2,200. The reduction of this class of officers alone, in Ohio regiments, to the necessary number, would therefore save about $60,000 per annum. This is a very low estimate, but you perceive, notwithstanding, that it is a considerable item. Estimating the other supernumeraries upon the same basis, we would discover an aggregate of nearly $200,000 per annum economized in the pay department alone. I believe nearly $350,000 would really be saved, if the excision of supernumeraries should be justly made. Every regiment should be filled to the maximum number, and every surplus officer should be mustered out of service. Consolidation by order of the War Department is the only way by which it can be effected. The law will not permit the assignment of drafted men to the three years' regiments. It gives them the right to *elect* their own officers. Therefore, their organization must be sustained intact. The press should "write up" this subject until the torpid Government is vitalized.

SOMETHING MORE OF DISCIPLINE.

Recurring to discipline, the following extract from a general order issued by Gen. ROSECRANS to the Army of Ohio, adumbrates his views upon the subject, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—The following order has been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of the army:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

MAJ.-GEN. ROSECRANS: The authority you ask, promptly to muster out or dismiss from the service officers for flagrant misdemeanors and crimes, such as pillaging, drunkenness and misbehavior before the enemy, or on guard duty, *is essential to discipline, and you are authorized to use it*. Report of the facts in each case should be immediately forwarded to the Department, in order to prevent improvident restoration. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

This "authority" is earnestly impressed upon the attention of officers, and the General appeals to them to discharge their duty, and save him from the necessity of exercising his prerogative. If they are insensible to the appeal, they will hear thunder. These matters will be interesting to readers of history the next generation. What do they indicate? That this nation is a school of instruction; that our army discipline is lax; that our officers do not discharge their duties; that our soldiers straggle, plunder, pillage. Progress is indicated by "General Orders," but more by their enforcement and execution.

Here we are reminded that this war will give birth to new treatises on the art of war. They will bear the character, if not the title, of the "Art of War in North America." We have already learned that it differs radically from the practice of war in Europe. Extent of territory and comparatively boundless frontiers of mountains and forests, make a fundamental difference at the outset. "Bagging" great armies may be accomplished in Europe. Genius has not devised methods by which it may be done here. There is a more comprehensive range for strategy here—which might have perplexed NAPOLEON. The maps are bigger and more complicated. Grand tactics probably remain unchanged; but the introduction of new classes of arms is found expedient, such as the substitution of the long, revolving rifle for infantry, and the short, revolving carbine (six-shooter) for cavalry. Military writers have discarded dragoons—mounted infantry—and advocated cavalry, armed with carbines and sabers, to fight on horseback only. One of the military epigrams of Gen. ROSECRANS—which is becoming common property in the army—is that "cavalry, rightly organized, are the eyes and feet of the army, and may be made its providers." This view, and its adoption, will effect a revolution, partially retrograde and partially progressive. He would have no "cavalry," but he believes in mounted infantry ("dragoons,") armed only with COLT'S revolving rifles, so that they may fight in line of battle, and fly on their horses. Swift movement, according to emergency, and effective fighting, are the desideratum. Sabers are of no account, and are expensive. Excepting in the mad cap freak of ZAGONI'S hell-rakers at Springfield, Missouri, who has ever heard of cavalry on either side, in this war, using a sabre? Gen. TAYLOR refused to order a charge of cavalry at Buena Vista, because they would have "cut off the heads of their own horses," as he sarcastically said. That's about the case at this period. Our cavalry generally know no more how to handle a saber than a printer knows how to manage an old-fashioned flail. To close this general subject for the present—if it is demonstrated that the substitution of six-shooting (COLT'S) rifles, will double the effective strength of the army, will it not be wiser and more economical to furnish such arms than to make additional requisitions for recruits?

MORE ORDERS.

A new general order is published, to the following effect:

1. Capt. WM. M. MILES, of the Twenty-second Indiana, is appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Department—an admirable appointment.

2. Officers are required to observe regulations touching certificates of disability issued to soldiers.

3. Commanding officers are required to strictly observe paragraph 449 of Army Regulations, touching official correspondence.

4. No extension of sick leaves will be granted. Officers absent on sick leave, or beyond the term of leave, will not be allowed to draw pay until a Court or Commission shall determine the propriety of it.

5. No further leaves of absence will be granted except for disability, vouched for by a Surgeon's certificate.

6. Officers should not add to the labors of the Commanding General without strong reasons, and these should be indorsed by the Division Commanders.

FRAGMENTARY.

Brig.-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS reported for duty to-day. Brig.-Gen. ROBERT GRANGER commands a division. Col. J. M. CONNELL, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, will probably command a brigade, leaving Lieut.-Col. MOORE in command of his regiment.

A temporary dépôt of supplies is established at Mitchellville, 27 miles below Bowling Green, 140 miles from Louisville and 45 miles this side of Nashville. W. D. B.

INTERESTING FROM CORINTH.

Wiping Out Old Distinctions—Important Movement Against Price—Change of Camp—Water—Gen. Davies' Farewell—Health of the Troops—Foraging—Contrabands.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

It is a little difficult to keep pace with the changes of name of the different portions of the army here. During the advance on Corinth we had three armies: the Army of West Tennessee, Army of the Ohio, and the Army of the Mississippi. Each had its divisions numbered in regular series. Afterward the Army of the Ohio was withdrawn, and also several divisions of the other two armies. When the remaining divisions came together it was a source of confusion to designate the divisions of the two armies as they had been previously known. So the Eastern army plan has been adopted, giving to what was before an *army* the name of *army corps*, and numbering these in regular series. Divisions are to be known by the name of the commander. This will work excellently, as long as the *First* Division commanders remain, but afterward the old commander's name will always have to be appended in brackets. However, it has one redeeming quality—it will get our good, modest Generals "in the papers" the oftener.

The old Army of the Mississippi is, however, not made a separate corps. Part of it goes with ROSECRANS, and the remainder with GRANT. Like its once popular leader, its name only lives in the past.

MOVEMENT ON PRICE'S REAR.

Yesterday the two splendid divisions of STANLEY and QUINBY (late HAMILTON) marched in the direction of Bolivar. It was said that their object was to intercept PRICE'S rear, as he was making an attempt to take Bolivar. Our pickets and others report that they heard cannonading in that direction last night; but it was probably imaginary, as the distance is too great to hear artillery of the kind that would go into action. Still it is highly probable that severe fighting will be done before they come back. I learn that large numbers of troops were being sent down to Bolivar yesterday from Jackson.

If fighting does ensue, our troops ought to be victorious. They are in good health and well disciplined, while the rebel force is of recent accumulation, raw troops, and poorly provided for. Besides, the few veterans they have are demoralized by defeat. But it is useless speculating—victory cannot be organized—war is a lottery. When the battle is fought, and each party tells the other its own history of the affair, it is easy to see how the tide might have been changed, *if* certain facts had been known in time.

As a consequence of the removal of these troops, our division was compelled to change camp. This was very quietly effected yesterday evening, and to-day we are almost as well established as ever. It is astonishing how, apparently out of nothing, our old troops can make themselves comfortable, and the younger brethren—the recruits—are quite apt learners. They do not sit down and repine over the discomforts of camp life, but with a zeal that is encouraging they go to work to do what they can to make themselves comfortable. Chimneys are again built, tents made tight, and sleeping places fixed to keep them off the damp ground. Scarcely a man in the regiment sleeps on the ground.

Our camp is on a portion of the bloody field of Corinth, but it is hardly the same place. Trees have been felled, and such extensive earthworks erected that it will require another reconnoissance to enable PRICE to know what our means of defence are.

We have, in all our campaigns around Corinth, given very little attention to having abundance of water near our camps. Now, our wells are crowded all day, and then do not even supply the demand for cooking purposes alone. Water has to be hauled for washing, etc., and the stock has to be taken to the nearest streams—sometimes a distance of a mile or two, according to the location of the camp. If we should be beleaguered, one of our chief difficulties would be getting an adequate supply of water.

GEN. DAVIES' FAREWELL.

On taking leave of his command at this place, Gen. DAVIES took occasion to issue the following address:

CORINTH, Oct. 25.

Fellow-Soldiers of the Second Division, Army West Tennessee:

I have received orders which compel me to leave you, though I hope not forever. Our relations have been close since the battle of Shiloh, through the advance on Corinth to the victories of the memorable 3d and 4th of October.

Noble officers and soldiers, I have ever found you willing and anxious to defend the flag of our liberties and to do your whole duty.

The 3d was a trying day for us, and at 2 o'clock 1,785 officers and men of this division had to meet the army of VAN DORN and PRICE at the White House. The thunder of our artillery and the rattle of musketry bespoke a contest seldom equaled in stubbornness on both sides. Once we repulsed them with leaden hail, once with the bayonet, and once and last with pure obstinacy, and victory perched upon our banners.

Worn and exhausted, but never tired of doing duty, the division was again attacked on the 4th, and again our victorious flag waved over the heaps of rebel slain, resulting in casualties to us of 1,004, capturing 1,046 prisoners and ten stands of the enemy's colors.

Fellow-soldiers, you have never known defeat, and on the battle-fields of Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, White House and Corinth you have reared monuments of enduring fame!

May the blessings of heaven and victory ever attend you. Farewell! THOMAS A. DAVIES, Brigadier-General, United States Army.

From this it will be seen that the General gives a quietus to the carping correspondent who endeavored to cast a stigma on this veteran division. Out of 2,268 prisoners, this division took *at Corinth* 1,046; and of the fourteen stands of rebel colors captured, *ten* were taken by DAVIES' Division.

BRIG.-GEN. G. M. DODGE.

The new commander of DAVIES' Division is a son of the Iowa Governor. He has, I think, been connected with the Eastern Army. To us all he is entirely a "new man," and will be anxiously watched till we find "what manner of man he is." I do not know that his Staff has been selected.

Col. SWEENEY, whom we hear designated by the boys the one-armed Colonel, retires from the command of the division, to his brigade. It is said there is a strong possibility of his receiving a Brigadier's commission. He is undoubtedly worthy of the honor and capable for the position. In fact, he has been commanding a brigade ever since the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. He served in the Mexican war, where he lost an arm. Twice since, that "stump" has been wounded in battle.

SECOND BRIGADE, DODGE'S DIVISION.

This is now commanded by Col. MORTON, of the Eighty-first Ohio. At present he is occupying Gen. BEAUREGARD'S old headquarters—recently used by Gen. ORD as his quarters. The gentlemanly Adjutant of the Eighty-first Ohio, J. R. HUNT, is his A. A. A. G. Adjutant HUNT'S place in the Eighty-first is filled, temporarily, by Lieut. H. K. S. ROBINSON.

Except colds and their attendant coughs, the men are in excellent health. Hospitals are remarkably empty. The sick in the Post Hospital have nearly all been removed to Northern hospitals, where they are not only safe from "war's alarms," but where their wants can all be supplied in the generous manner that does so much credit to the humanity of the North.

FORAGING.

Of late the railroad has been so taxed to bring the munitions of war to the army, that some things had to be neglected. Among them was forage, and to remedy this failure, heavy foraging trains have been sent out. They all went South and West—there is nothing grown East and North. Corn is the only commodity that can be obtained in any direction. I went with a train, a few days since, to a place called Boneyard, twelve miles west of Corinth. That was the nearest point at which we could get corn in that direction, and we took the last there was there. The same day fully two hundred wagons were out on the same road on the same errand. Cornfields that were planted last Spring for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy, are strangely diverted from that use.

It will be safe to say that around Corinth there is a space of twenty-five miles in diameter, on which there is left not enough corn to subsist even the few inhabitants that remain.

CONTRABANDS STILL COMING.

I met that day a squad of twenty contrabands on their way to the "promised land" of Corinth. They were from the vicinity of Guntown, some forty miles from Corinth. I asked them if they knew that "Massa Linkum" was going to make them all free next New Year's. They had not heard the news, but they did know that freedom could be obtained in Corinth. Says one of them: "Massa tole us dat you Yankees at Corinth would make us work on de forts tell we died, and den give us some beef on a-cracker, and throw us in a hole alive an' bury us."

"Why did you come here, then?"

"Oh, we knowed mass *lied*." ENO.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FROM GEN. COX'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHARLESTON, Kanawha Co., Va., Nov. 4.

Everything in this Department is in a transition state. There is, therefore, a dearth of anything new or startling.

Col. DE COURCY'S Brigade is encamped on the fine high bottom land, bounded on the south and west by the Kanawha and Elk. He has had a magnificent parade ground carefully cleared, and notwithstanding his brigade is among the best drilled we have yet seen, they are daily in the field performing their various evolutions. These will keep the "old" soldiers from becoming rusty, and familiarize the young with all their duties. With such officers and troops in, and around Charleston, as a matter of course, everything has the order and quiet of a Northern rural village; no dissipation, no quarreling, no noise.

The hospital is being renovated and put in good condition again. During the six weeks' rule of rebeldom a large proportion of the property was scattered. But Assistant Surgeons M. McEWAN and J. Q. A. BANTA being well acquainted with Charleston and its inhabitants—with the hospital building and the property left behind, when the Federal army evacuated it—have been very active and efficient in looking up the property; and they think they will be able to collect most of it again in a serviceable condition.

The brigades which have marched up the valley have left here nearly 200 patients. The greater part look healthy and vigorous; many were left behind only on account of lameness, produced by bad shoes and excessive marching. I have no doubt but that a large majority of them will soon be able to take the field again.

The army of this Valley, I fear, is destined to be idle this Winter. The roads from Gauley over the mountains are usually impassable after the Fall and Winter rains set in. The country has been stripped of provisions. Everything on which men and horses can subsist must be transported beyond Gauley on wagons. Men of judgment speak of the work as next to impossible. Wise heads think that, having withdrawn Gen. Cox and so many of his troops to aid the Army of the Potomac, it would have been better to have permitted them to remain during the Winter. The rebels had done about all the injury they could here, and with some it is a question whether on the whole it would not have been better to have left them here. 'Tis true they compelled some to join their army, but they lost nearly as many by desertion, and the Secessionists here deserved to have their army quartered upon them.

I hear one story too good to be lost. Bank President McFARLAND, whose name was attached to one of the orders of the rebel General, as a kind of indorsement to induce the people to swallow it, held a claim of about $5,000 against a trader here. This trader sold goods very rapidly for Confederate money. Getting four or five prices for his goods—as report says—he soon raised the $5,000, and compelled the feeble old President of the Bank of Kanawha to cancel his indebtedness. This is one of the rare cases where Confederates have punished themselves by their orders compelling men to take their worthless script.

But to return. The rebels having escaped out of the Valley, and by this time strengthened the armies of Tennessee or Eastern Virginia, I fear that our campaign is destined to be a bootless one. Some of their posts, however, may make a stand, and give our advance a check, but there are no symptoms yet.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

THE CAPTURE OF SABINE PASS.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes, on board the United States steamer *Kensington*, off Calcasieu Run, Texas, under date of Sept. 28, describing the capture of Sabine Pass. He says:

Our plan of attack was as follows: Two launches, with twelve-pound howitzers, and five boarding-boats, and engineers and firemen volunteering to go above the fort at the city, and surprise the steamers, and take them during the engagement. The two launches and boarding-boats were to silently pull up the river bank opposite the fort, and gain the rear, which is entirely open, and, at a given signal from the senior officer of the fleet, (accompanying the launches,) Acting Master CROCKER, of the *Kensington*, commanding the schooners, was to sail up, and simultaneously open fire with the launches, while the engineers and firemen surprised and captured the steamers, some four in all. But our plan failed on account of the rough sea running, preventing us from getting in with heavily loaded launches, and our steamer drawing too much water to get in nearer than five miles. We all returned aboard the steamer very reluctantly, as we had all set our hearts upon the plan and had looked forward with delight to the commencement. Instead of fighting all night, we returned aboard the ship, and soon all hands were wrapped in sleep—so dreaming of fighting, glorious victory, promotion, taking steamboats, cotton and prize money, and others sweetly sleeping, dreaming of loved ones at home.

At the early dawn of daylight all hands were called, and preparations were soon made to give the rebels fight by daylight, with the two schooners and the launches, the boarding boats' crews volunteering for sharpshooters on the *Rachel Seaman*, which vessel was made flag-ship during the engagement. We got under way in the following order: The *Rachel Seaman* first, towing the two launches, the first commanded by Acting Master and Executive Officer of the *Kensington*, TAYLOR, and the second launch commanded by Acting Master HAMMOND; followed by the schooner *Henry Jane*, Acting Master PENNINGTON commanding. After sailing in about three miles from the fort, we grounded on the bar at the mouth of the river. Night coming on we anchored, and kept a sharp lookout, expecting the rebels would come down and attack us, also sending out a picket-boat to make a reconnoissance; which went beyond the fort under the shade of the river bank, opposite the fort, without being discovered by the rebels. Early next morning we set to work with a will, all hands towing and kedging the schooner through the mud; the vessels drawing eight feet, and there were only seven feet of water on the bar. The bottom being soft mud, we moved along slowly, and about 10 o'clock Capt. PENNINGTON sent the rebels a compliment in the shape of a 120-pound shell from his famous mortar, the shell bursting close to the fort, and splashing up the mud in all directions.

The rebels replied, but their shots fell short by a mile. In the afternoon a strong breeze sprang up, and we sailed up towards the fort, and anchored about 1¾ miles from it. We could see plainly with the naked eye the rebel flag flying defiantly over the forts, and men upon the ramparts watching our movements. They opened on us at 4 o'clock, making very good line shots, without, however, striking us in the whole engagement. After mooring our vessels so as to bring our guns to bear upon them, we opened, the *Rachel Seaman* with one 20-pound Parrott gun and one long 32-pounder, and the *Henry Jane* with her famous mortar and one 32-pounder; the *Rachel Seaman*, commanded by Acting-Master SLOOPPER, and the whole under the command of Acting-Master CROCKER, of the *Kensington*, senior officer of the fleet. The firing was kept up briskly until dark, the rebels ceasing first, and, with our arms on, we lay down to sleep and get a little rest, the men being entirely fagged out, having been towing in boats and kedging the schooners all day, but cheerfully and without a murmur.

In the morning, at early dawn, we were at our guns, and threw a few shell into the fort, but as there was no reply from the rebels, and as the rebel flag did not float over the fort, which was there at sunset last evening, we ceased firing, and Capt. CROCKER, entering his gig, pulled up toward the fort, and approaching it he found it evacuated. The Captain landed, and soon the glorious old Stars and Stripes floated over Fort Sabine. We could see the Captain from the schooner, and as he stood on the ramparts waving the flag, three rousing cheers from the schooner greeted our flag as it was thrown to the breeze. The schooner soon got under way and sailed up opposite the fort and anchored, all hands going on shore to see it. We found it mounted with two old style 42-pounders, marked Pittsburgh, and two 32-pounders, cast in Charleston, S. C. One of the latter not being spiked, the rebels must have evacuated in great haste, as some muskets, clothing, accoutrements, and a quantity of commissary stores was left behind, consisting of meal, bacon and molasses. The barracks in the rear of the fort, large comfortable buildings, capable of quartering some five hundred troops, were new wooden buildings, which we burned to the ground. We also broke the trunnions off the guns.

In the officers' quarters was promiscuously strewn around, knock-you-down-at-a-mile whisky, in bottles, and dirty playing cards, letters, papers, books, &c. After destroying everything we returned aboard our respective ships, loaded down with old muskets, marked Harper's Ferry, altered into rifles; old cartridge-boxes, bayonet scabbards, &c.

Leaving the two schooners to reach the Pass, we steamed up the coast some fifty miles, to a place called —— Pass, and anchored after nightfall. We started up the lake and entered the river in small boats, to capture some steamboats said to be up there some twelve miles. We pulled silently along with muffled oars, every moment expecting to hear the crack of rifles from guerillas. Had we been discovered so far in the interior, we should have had to fight our way to the coast. However, we arrived at the steamboat landing without being discovered, excepting the barking of dogs as we passed along the bank in front of the plantations. At one time we were close to the bank, and saw the negroes around a fire to keep the mosquitoes off of them. Arriving at the landing, we found the steamboats all gone up into the interior with cattle—one steamboat having left only the day before, with 225 head of cattle. One of our men, going ashore disguised as a rebel, went to a plantation and aroused the owner, and, passing himself for a rebel—saying he was a cattle drover, driven out of Louisiana by the Yankees, and wished to get a steamboat to take his cattle into the interior—the planter informed him that a large steamboat would be down in a few days. After gaining all the information requisite, we as silently came down the river as we went up. Not a word was spoken in the boats, or the slightest noise, excepting the exclamations of the sailors, muttering ill-suppressed curses against the mosquitoes. We returned on board the ship next morning at 8 o'clock, all glad to go to sleep. We intend to pay this place another visit next week, and we will probably nab a steamer, (if they don't nab us.)

Leaving Mermentan, we steamed around to the Calcasieu Pass, and anchored. In the afternoon the masthead lookout reported a sail inside of the land. The boats were immediately called away, and four of our boats were pulled for the entrance of Calcasieu River, all chasing the sail for some ten miles. We overhauled her, and found her to be an old flat-bottom sloop, with an old man and boy aboard of her. As she was perfectly useless to us, we let her go. Coming down the river we found the banks literally covered with people, mostly women and children, gazing at us with apparently as much fear as if we were wild animals. The negroes, when out of sight of their masters, or persons to inform upon them, bow and wave their handkerchiefs, and cut all kinds of monkey-shines. We returned aboard at night, and next morning, (Sunday,) about sunrise, the lookout reported a steamer coming down the river. Soon all boats were pulling for shore and up the river for a chase. But the rebels on the lower part of the river had sent a messenger up on horseback, and the steamer escaped.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Col. W. H. LUDLOW, of the staff of Gen. Dix, left Fortress Monroe at 9 o'clock this morning for Aiken's Landing.

He goes up to meet Confederate Commissioner OULD, by appointment, to perfect the arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, and it is understood that he takes with him a list of the names of all exchanged at different points, which enables him to meet the difficulties heretofore encountered in these negotiations.

All is quiet at Suffolk, and there are no appearances of hostilities at that point at present.

[Advertisement.]

"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE. No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 7—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. A. Stuart, N. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Miss Fischer, child and nurse, Mrs. Mackoy, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, three daughters and son; Mrs. Bouthillier and son, Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. and Miss Cheaver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Kenwarch and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques and daughter, D. B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Fry, Richard P. Laurrent, Mr. S. Himley, Mr. and Mrs. Krumballer, Mrs. A. Krumballer, child and nurse; Mr. Grovenor, Mr. Woodworth and daughter, Mr. Farando, Mr. and Mrs. Galt, Miss Harhick, Miss Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. Lanman, son and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Walford, Mr. and Miss Cogill, Mrs. Albert, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. McKim, Mrs. Swaine, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Dr. and Mrs. Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Fleischman and child, Mrs. Coffin, Mr. Lorben, Mr. Waring, Rev. Mr. Wolfgang, J. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Cachard, 2 children and nurse, Rev. Dr. Bayley, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mrs. Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Coyle and child and 2 Misses Coyle, Mr. Holyoke, Lord Lyons, Jno. Eustaer, Jos. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. Parmley, Dr. E. Champlin, Mrs. Weatherby, Mr. A. McGuffy, W. B. Smith, Jr., Mrs. St. Amant and son, Dr. and Mrs. Tappan, Dr. and Mrs. Brunnow and child, W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boulton, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, John Potter, Hon. S. Cameron, family and servant, Miss Bowen, Fetors Terry, Mr. Watson and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and three children, Miss Lime, Mr. W. B. Smith, wife and daughter, C. Peace, J. Wright, Mr. Fillot, N. Perry, Mr. Durant, Mr. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Crozer, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter and two daughters, Mrs. Cranston, child and nurse, Mr. Davis, T. Schuchardt, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and servant, Mr. Lehman and daughter, P. Buchanan, N. Washburn, two Misses Terry, Miss Brome, Mr. and Mrs. Bule, 3 children and nurse; Mrs. Schnabel and servant, Mrs. and Miss Hitchcock, Dr. O. Howard, Mr. Poiner, Mr. Scuramanger, Mr. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. de la Grange and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, child and servant; Mr. J. Watt, Mr. Pagenstaken, Mr. Slezas and brother, Mr. Gosling, Mr. De Sota, Miss Faulkner, Miss Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, child and nurse, Mr. Platt, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Brown, Miss Robert, Miss Bucknell, Mr. Clark, Mr. E. Malet, Mrs. and Miss Kirby, A. Terry, Mr. Burbank, Mr. De Costa, Mr. Miller, Mr. Burnhaud, Jules Reynaud, Mr. Gallop, Mr. Vogel and wife, Mr. Henry Peirce, Mr. Wm. Murphy, Mr. Upfile, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. English, Mr. S. Sparrow, Dr. Brodsak, Dr. Elliger, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. John Murray, Mr. Chittick, Mr. John McDonald. Total, 249.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 8.—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—D. de Costro, H. L. Wilson, C. H. Curtis, P. Berrie, Hamilton, C. W.; C. McCafferty, Philadelphia; F. W. Walsh, Benj. Reeve, Henry Boernsteinn and wife; M. Roberts, Lieut. Crowther, C. W. W. Crooks, Maria D. Corpier, Maria D. Dugray, Allen Cameron, D. Miranda, Maj. Holworthy, W. V. Brownlow, L. J. Melchers, James Campbell, Jr., A. Thompson, Mrs. Baxter, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon rises... 7 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 08 | Gov. Island. 9 57 | Hell Gate....11 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Fortuna, (Brem.,) Wiank, London, Hennings & Gosling; Senator, Dick, Cork, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Johanna Antoinette, (Norw.,) Echenberg, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; C. A. Jones, (Br.,) Francis, Lisbon, D. R. DeWolff; Bonito, (Br.,) Richan, Porto Plata, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Zebulon, (Br.,) Scott, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons: Golden Lead, Smith, La Rochelle, Metcalf & Duncan; Lady of the Lake, Hill, Laguayra, Rising & Co.; Nellie, (Br.,) Clark, St. Stephen's, N. B., John Boynton's Sons.

Schooners Yantic, Bancroft, Cambridgeport; Harmonia, Mahony, Philadelphia; Eldad, Johnson, Washington, E. H. Kreemer; J. W. Webster, Blake, Elizabethport; Banner, Tufts, Rockport; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; C. L. Vandervoorst, Baker, Baltimore; D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Portland, Wm. S. Brown; Sarah Lavina, Fort, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Vigilant, (Br.,) Lightbourne, Nassau; Sarah Maria, Underhill, Falmouth, Jam., J. & T. Pearsall; J. W. Lawrence, Tooker, Port Royal, Hotchkiss, Fenner V Bassett; D. B. Warner, Aldrich, Washington; Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, H. S. Rackett.

Sloop Phenix, Shepard, Hartford, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. hospital ship Daniel Webster, Blethen, Fortress Monroe Nov. 4, with 240 sick soldiers to U. S. Sanitary Commission. 8th inst., off the south end of the Woodlands, fell in with the light ship that had been stationed off Sandy Hook, which, during the gale of yesterday, broke her moorings and went adrift; took her in tow, and anchored at Quarantine. The D. W. had a very heavy gale from N. E. on the 7th inst.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Oct. 25, and Queenstown the 26th, at 4:33 P. M., with mdse. and 212 passengers to E. Cunard. Was detained at Sandy Hook 27½ hours, owing to the strong N. E. gale and thick snow-storm. The steamship Europa arrived at Queenstown on Oct. 26. Oct. 30, lat. 50 34, lon. 28 38, at noon, passed steamship Glasgow, for New-York, from Liverpool. Nov. 1, lat. 49 18, lon. 38 16, at 1½ P. M., fell in with bark Mary Rogerson, of Newcastle, bound to New-York, with fore and mainmast gone and signal of distress flying; sent lifeboat No. 6; took off the crew and brought them to this port. 6th, 11:27 A. M., lat. 40 48, lon. 69 10, passed steamship Australasian, hence.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship E. Z., Chandler, Liverpool Sept. 25, with mdse to Zerega & Co. Had heavy westerly winds most of the passage. Oct. 22, lat 45 28, lon 44 40, spoke English bark Royal Adelaide, 20 days from Quebec for Liverpool. Wished to be reported. 6th inst., 50 miles E. S. E. from the Highlands, took pilot from boat Washington, No. 4.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London 42 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had very heavy weather; lost and split sails, &c., during the passage. Lost overboard, Edward Kenney, seaman, of London.

Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool Oct. 4, with mdse and 34 passengers to John A. McGaw. Had westerly winds most of the passage.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool Sept. 24, with mdse. and 71 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Has had heavy westerly weather most of the passage.

Ship Grahams Polly, Norton, Girgenti, Sicily, Sept. 17, passed Gibraltar Oct. 1, with brimstone to J. Atkins & Co.

Ship Tranquebar, (of Bath,) Eastman, Liverpool 41 ds., with salt to master.

Bark Nina, (Br., of Montrose,) Burns, Montrose 49 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Bark Rosamond, (new,) Fickett, Millbridge, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church. Had heavy weather.

Bark Slengall, (Br., of Pictou,) Mocklin, Pictou 12 days, with coal to master. Had heavy weather.

Bark Kanawha, Chapman, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. John P. Collins, Presse, Albany, with mdse. fo Providence.

Schr. Chief, Champion, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. [illegible], Elizabethport, with coal for Taunton.

Ship Free Trade, Storer, London and the Downs Oct. 5, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Robert Bruce, Small, Dennis, with fish to D. Nickerson.

Schr. Ann, Smith, Millbridge 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. William, Dunham, Bath, with potatoes for Baltimore.

Schr. Helen Mar, Haskell, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich 2 ds.

Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston 3 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Magna, Liverpool Sept. 24, to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship E. Z., Chandler, from Liverpool Sept. 23, to Zerega & Co.

In addition to vessels already reported below, and not yet arrived up to the City, we hear of bark Harvest, of Castine, 2 Russian barks, 2 English barks, French bark, and 3 barks, unknown, all anchored in the Lower Bay, where they have been detained by the storm. The ship E. C. Scranton is also anchored in the Lower Bay.

Miscellaneous.

The Long Island Sound steamers came to the City at 8½ A. M., and report the gale through the night as being very heavy.

The Br. bark Eva, arrived 6th from Fleetwood, Eng., lying at anchor in the North River, dragged foul of the Spanish frigate, and lost her foretopgallantmast and head of topmast. The frigate had flying jib-boom carried away and the nettings badly torn.

The bark Deinstag, (Prussian,) outward bound, and at anchor in the river, dragged foul of the Mecklenberg bark Herzog Georg, also outward bound, the Deinstag losing her starboard-rail and bulwarks, and her rigging badly damaged. The H. G. lost foretopgallantmast, jib-boom, bowsprit, head, and had bows badly stove.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 8.—The following vessels went ashore during the gale yesterday: Bark Antietam, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, is full of water; brig Amelia, from Gloucester, with a cargo of fish, full of water; schr. Kedron, of Quackahoe, in ballast; schr. Volant, of Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The Br. schr. Mary, from St. Andrew's for Boston, with lumber, went ashore at Winthrop Head last night. Crew saved. Vessel total loss.—(Both by telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Charlotte—ship, hence for London, Oct. 25, lat. 46, lon. 46.

Edward Everett—bark, from St. John for Boston, Oct. 31, lat. 42, lon. 64.

Frank Hayne—ship, of Bath, bound E., Oct. 26, lat. 46, lon. 46.

Pamela Flood—bark, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Nov. 2, lat. 34 50, lon. 71 50.

Foreign Ports.

[PER SCOTIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26.

Arrived from New-York—Magdalena, in the Clyde; Josephine, at Antwerp; Malrut, at Havre; Victoria and Helena, at Deal; C. C. Duncan, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Ocean Romp, at Deal.

Arrived from Akyab—Lapwing, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—B. C. Yeaton, at Flushing.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Antoinette, at Antwerp.

MEM.—The ship Adela, from New-York for Antwerp, put into Sheerness on the 24th inst, after a collision with the ship Neva, from Philadelphia for Falmouth, leaky.

The ship Susan G. Devens is aground near Hamburg.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES.

Warm your rooms with the new patent GAS HEATING STOVE.

No dirt, no ashes, no coal to carry.

ECONOMICAL CHEAP AND PORTABLE,

Made upon new and scientific principles.

Prices $4, $6, $8, $10 and $12.

NEW-YORK GAS STOVE WORKS.

One door below Canal-st. No. 414 Broadway.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.